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German Divisions Harden on the World's Most Guarded Border

By HENRY KAMM
Special to The New York Times

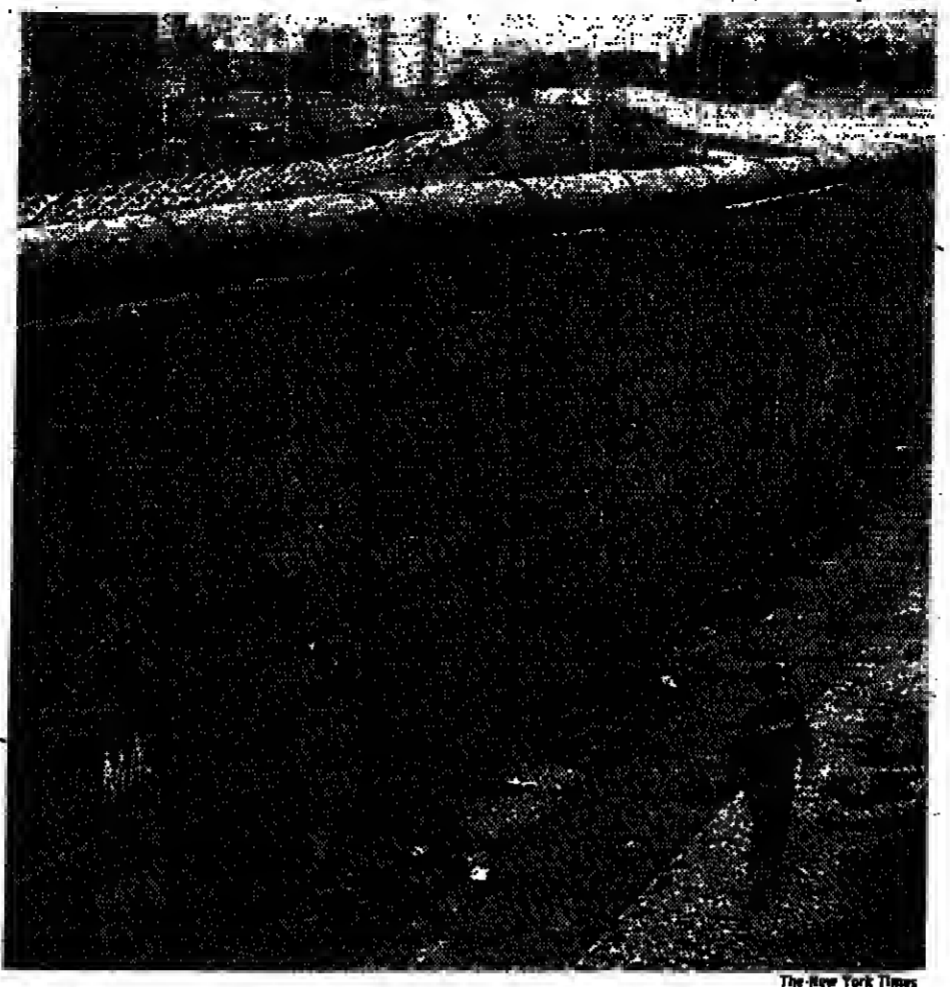
EAST BERLIN—A boy of 12 or 13 was leaning over the barrier that keeps East Berliners 200 yards from the symbol of their city, the Brandenburg Gate, although it is fully in East Berlin. His younger sister leaned alongside him, Berlin watching with amusement the many rabbits that now cavort on the once bustling square around the gate, which leads nowhere since the wall was built 15 years ago. East German soldiers armed with sub-machine guns, the only persons allowed nearer to the gate than the barrier, watched the people watching the rabbits.

The boy's eyes strayed from the rabbits to a flock of pigeons.

"Look," he said. "That's an enemy one."

He pointed to the one member of the flock that was picking in the dirt on the far side of the barrier. The little girl stamped her feet a few times, making threatening noises and scaring all the pigeons over the fence.

"There," she said triumphantly. "Now they're all enemies."



In West Berlin, a boy walks along dividing wall. Beyond the no-man's-land, the anti-tank obstacles, the two wire fences and another wall is East Berlin.

The ironies of Berlin, whose political division has in 15 years hardened into the most closely guarded border in the world, are many and often as sed as a child dividing pigeons into friends and enemies.

The depth of the division is more striking for being expressed, on both sides of the wall, in the dialect and accent that belong to this city alone and have survived more than anything else as a mark of unity.

Even the modern slang of West Berlin has reached across the wall, presumably through Western television, which all of East Berlin watches. A West Berliner reported with delight hearing an East Berlin boy shout to a friend, "You better move your hike, the hull is passing." "Bull" is nonflattering

Western slang for a policeman.

The written language of the two parts of Berlin have striking differences. West Berlin has, like West Germany, consciously moved away from the use of the word "erbarmen" in public. People are asked please not to walk on the grass. The stern word still flourishes in the East.

The sign in the street-level display windows of the headquarters of the Free German Youth, the Communist youth movement, would be unthinkable in West Berlin or West Germany, where sensitivity to any suspicion of a revival of militarism is great.

The sign recommends rifle

marksmanship as a sport because it is "especially suited to develop and maintain wehrfähigkeit, a word best translated as military capability."

A word considered rude in West Germany because of connotations of the Nazi past came up repeatedly in chats with East Berliners, even liberal opponents of the Government. The word is "Fremdarbeiter," or foreign worker. It evokes echoes of forced laborers from occupied countries.

Foreign workers, or "guest workers" as they are called in the West, have become a part of the East Berlin street scene. They cross for the day

from West Berlin, where they are a principal component of the labor force.

East Berlin provides diversion from a place where they earn good wages but find little social acceptability. It also offers female company.

"It's not what we bring along," a young Ghanaian said as he lined up to have the East German border police check his passport at the elevated train station on the way back west. "It's the way we dress, and we have money, so we can have a good time."

Eastern and Western marks are exchanged at parity in East Berlin although on the West Berlin free market an East mark is worth about

a quarter of the West mark. Despite this unfavorable rate of exchange, money still goes a lot farther in East Berlin, where prices are adjusted to wages that are lower.

And so the lines waiting to go east contain as many Turks, Yugoslavs, Arabs and Greeks as Germans. They dress in the Western style of carefully planned casualness, in platform shoes, tight jeans and leather, exotic shirts and matching bobbies. They are eyed with open admiration by East Berlin teen-agers and with less than hospitality by the border police.

"Open your jacket," barked the policeman at the fourth and last station in the painstaking East Berlin border procedure, at the swarthy youth who had handed him the passport of a fellow socialist country, Yugoslavia.

"What do you have in there?" the policeman asked, pointing at an inside pocket. The Yugoslav did not understand. "In there," the policeman said angrily, poking his pencil against the pocket. A package of cigarettes showed over the top. "Show the cigarettes," the policeman demanded and then threw them back on the counter.

"Turn around," the policeman commanded the incomprehending visitor. "Well, don't act so stupid, man," he said angrily when the Yugoslav failed to obey. He indicated by gesture what he wanted him to do and then lifted the bottom of the Yugoslav's jacket with the tip of his pencil. Then he tossed his passport back on the counter and motioned the man through.

An American next in line was not searched and had his passport tossed back at him without comment.

The two East men working in a difficult time. They were part of the elevated "Zoological G" have the right security of all installations by the East Berlin border police.

But they are to make arrests politely suggest that he move man, only slightly rejected. He slid with the full man obscenely into their uniforms, call "cists" and "N".

Without lay the curiosity he taunted them to step outside they are not.

Passers-by apparently or the drunk's vir have equal riding with "hulls."

The divisor felt more pa East, because cao at least curio in the short visit to East Germans hand, lead a h life even by the Soviet but this is only Germany, the German intell there were a the Poles either.

"Have you other side?" girl was aske and made a s "That is a pa an older friend fully.

"When I w the girl replie said, meanin wall. "My pa to the zoo. I crocodiles, or diles."

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Socialists Seen as Holding Key to a Coalition in Italy

By FLORA LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

ROME, June 25—The vague outlines of a possible compromise in Italy's postelection crisis were emerging today, with word that the Socialist Party would vote for a Communist to be president of the house of the Legislature.

Major politicians on all sides stressed that a long and intricate series of negotiations was ahead, both among the main parties and within their leadership. However, it was generally agreed that the small Socialist Party, described as the main loser in elections last Sunday and Monday, still holds the key to the formation of a new coalition government with a chance of survival.

Antonio Giolitti, a ranking member of the Socialist Party, said in an interview that his party had agreed last night to relinquish its claim to the presidency of the Senate and back a Communist for either that

post or as president of the House.

"They are the second largest party; it is only logical," Mr. Giolitti said.

The question of Communists entering the next government has already been shelved for the time being, since the Communist leader, Enrico Berlinguer, has abandoned that demand. The Socialists had said participation of the Communists would be a condition of their entering a new government with the dominant Christian Democrats.

But definition of just what that means has been subtly shifting, and it now appears that presidency of one chamber, some important parliamentary committees and agreement on basic economic goals may be enough to satisfy both the Socialists and Communists at this stage.

The ruling Christian Democrats, who retained their position as the largest party but without enough seats to assemble a majority unless the So-

cialists join them, have yet to take a position on just how far they will go to meet the left.

They campaigned on a pledge to keep the Communists out of government and insist that the strong new Communist delegation to parliament—227 seats to the Christian Democrats' 263 out of a total of 630—must remain in opposition. But there are many ounces in this stand where compromise is beginning to look possible.

Arnaldo Forlani, who was the rival for leadership of the party at its last congress, said that the opposition should represent "an alternative that collaborates in legislation and control but doesn't make the country ungovernable."

Francesco Mattel, director of Confindustria, the powerful management association, which is close to the Christian Democrats, said he believed that party would come to accept an arrangement that would give the Communists important positions in running the Parli-

ment while leaving them officially in opposition.

The general policy objectives laid down by the major parties are sufficiently close that, on the surface, a Christian Democrat - Socialist - Communist agreement on a basic program would not seem difficult.

It is not at all clear yet whether the Communists will seek to pin down such specifics as the politicians move toward talks on a government program, or whether they will be willing to argue them out later in the new Parliament.

In any case, it is widely agreed that Communist influence on the labor movement makes it essential that they cooperate, at least tacitly, on key economic issues if Italy is to reverse its plunging spiral of inflation, budget deficits, payments deficits and foreign debt.

Edoardo Perru, leader of the Communist group in the Senate, said today that he could not be sure about "rumors that the Christian Democrats will make a certain kind of proposal on the two parliamentary presidents, which is 'certainly a matter of urgency and great importance.' But, he said, there will have to be a broad, timely and loyal dialogue" on underlying issues before the Legislature "can get down to business."

Division of the two top parliamentary posts between the Communists and Christian Democrats is, like the rest of Italian politics, an intricate calculation that cannot simply be reduced to arithmetic, however. The Communists appear ready to accept either one, but it will not be easy for the Christian Democrats to choose an offer.

6 Younger Japanese Liberals Form a New Party

By ANDREW H. MALCOLM
Special to The New York Times

TOKYO, June 25—Six younger members of the ruling Liberal Democrats took the highly unusual step today of resigning en masse from their party today.

Criticizing the politics of aged party leaders and denouncing their political and spiritual corruption, the six men, who indicated two days ago that they were splitting, formed an entirely new political grouping named the New Liberal Club.

Their move does not threaten the comfortable control of the Diet exercised by the Liberal Democrats, whose leader, Prime Minister Takeo Miki, left yesterday to meet with the leaders of six other major parties in Puerto Rico.

The six members of the new group are Yohji Kono, the 39-year-old leader and a three-term member of the Diet; Takeo Nishioka, 39, a former newspaper executive in his 35th year; Toshio Yamaguchi, 35, in his third term; Masami Kobayashi, another former newspaperman, in his first term; Seiichi Tagate, 37, a five-term member; and Kazuhisa Arita, 38, in his first term.

"Politics is in a fatal crisis," they said in a joint statement released to Japanese reporters. "Liberal Democratic Party members are doing nothing but struggling for power in a closed room run by senior members only."

We decided to leave the party," the statement continued, "with the hope of creating a new conservative politics and with the understanding that the role of the Liberal Democratic Party is already over."

U.C.L.A. Linked to Purchase of Battle of Hastings Site

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—The American educational institution that anonymously donated a large amount of money to help the British Government buy the site of the Battle of Hastings is believed by the University of California at Los Angeles. The Guardian said today.

The 730-acre estate in Sussex County where the Norman invaders defeated the Saxons in 1066 was sold to the Department of the Environment at an auction yesterday for \$1.2 million. The auctioneer, Frank Judd, said an American academic institution that wanted to remain anonymous put up the bulk of money.

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مكتبات الاصل

in Outspoken Attack South African Policies

By HENRY KAMM
Special to The New York Times

June 25—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt used a courtly but pointed attack today to speak of South Africa's racial policies in an outspoken manner. He said that the Prime Minister of South Africa, P. W. Botha, was "not only able to stand on his feet, Mr. Vorster said it was more viable than many present independent countries."

Mr. Schmidt, according to his spokesman, told Mr. Vorster that Bonn considered the policy of "separate development" a violation of "elementary human rights." In another slip at South African policies, the Bonn announcement to the press referred to "Namibia," a name applied to South West Africa by those who demand its immediate independence.

Mr. Vorster said the former German colony would receive its independence but did not comment on West Germany's demand that South Africa announce a firm date for independence before next autumn's session of the United Nations General Assembly.



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, right, of West Germany welcomes Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa to Bonn. South African leader paid courtesy call on Mr. Schmidt.

Slack Citizens

midst, according to a made very clear the Minister of South Africa's "separate development" policy that has re- raged, which means "regation. Under the policy, South Africa separate the races the creation of black that would enjoy a dependence and of South Africa's 18 icks will eventually come citizens.

Mr. Schmidt meeting, Mr. id that he forew- rican that would have lack citizens. Mr. id there would con- black people work- is all-white republic. would be citizens of untries. Just like the and thousands" of Mozambique, Lesotho and who worked in y today.

South African, Citing Arson, Riots Was Organized

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN
Special to The New York Times

RIA, South Africa, James T. Kruger, the Minister of Justice and Prisons, said there was evidence of a "black movement" behind the riots. He said that the riots were organized by young people who were "quite black consciousness" and "quite black consciousness" behind the riots.

Mr. Kruger reported that among the dead were 12 victims between 12 and 16 years of age. "Nobody is sorrier than we about that," he said. "We definitely did not want to kill children."

Some residents of Soweto who said they had witnessed the violence, said it was the shootings that turned a protest march against the use of the Afrikaans language in schools into a riot.

Mr. Kruger insisted that the police had followed a "pattern of minimal force," and that they had undergone rigorous riot training.

Asked why the police are not given shields that could protect them from rocks thrown by the rioters, he replied that it was South African nature not to be encumbered by much equipment or clothing.

"When South Africans fought in the desert in the second World War, they wore short shorts," Mr. Kruger said.

Artillery Fights Flare Around Camps in Lebanon

By JAMES M. MARKHAM
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, June 25—Intense artillery duels and ground attacks flared again today around two besieged Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut's southeastern suburbs, while Lebanese leftists appeared to open a new front in the battered port section of the city.

Three days of attacks by Lebanese right-wing Christian militiamen against the camps of Jir el-Pasha and Tell Zaatar evidently failed to dislodge the defenders. Some reports from the area spoke of hand-to-hand fighting in the billy terrain around the camps.

The fighting spread northward to the port area as the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies tried to ease the pressure on the camps.

The Palestinians and leftists said they had made slight advances into the Christian suburb of Ain el-Rummaneh and along the Damascus highway. Some reports said well over 100 people were killed in the last 24 hours, but the figures were impossible to verify. The fighting around Tell Zaatar has knocked out the power lines supplying Beirut with electricity, and all telephone service has also been cut off.

Some experts here believe that it will be a long time before power is restored to this sweltering capital.

Apartment buildings, which depend on electrically run pumps to supply water, began going dry today and children could be seen throughout the city carrying water in plastic containers. At the sound of passing artillery shells, some dropped their containers and covered their ears.

As the fighting continued in the southern suburbs, concern was expressed in the right-wing Christian leadership that Syria was easing the pressure of its expeditionary force in Lebanon had brought against the alliance of Palestinians and Lebanese leftists and Moslems.

Yesterday the last of the regular Syrian troops left their positions around the Beirut airport and town of Aramoun. They were replaced by a white-helmeted Arab League peacekeeping unit consisting of Libyan and Syrian troops.

Syria-Egypt Thaw May Benefit Lebanon

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

CAIRO, June 25—The improvement of relations between Egypt and Syria that was set in motion yesterday is expected to benefit Lebanon and the search for a negotiated settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Neither Prime Minister Mammoudh Salem of Egypt nor Mahmoud al-Ayubi, his Syrian counterpart, who met Wednesday and Thursday in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, is influential in the foreign affairs of his country. They are known to have acted within the limits of strict instructions. Their encounter thus was not a negotiation but a preliminary step in a longer-term move planned by both governments.

A summit meeting between Presidents Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt and Hafez al-Assad of Syria is taken for granted by informed sources here, although no date is known to have been set.

In order to become effective, the Syrian-Egyptian thaw would have to take the form of a personal reconciliation between these two men, Arab diplomats said today.

The antagonism between the two presidents has been running deep since early last year and broke into the open after Mr. Sadat signed the second Egyptian disengagement agreement with Israel in September. The agreement made no provision for any kind of Israeli withdrawal from the Syrian front and contained no reference to the Palestinians.

The agreement was denounced as a "betrayal" by both the Syrians and the Palesti-

MOROCCO BIDS O.A.U. FIGHT SOUTH AFRICA

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, June 25 (Reuters)—Morocco suggested today that the organization of African Unity send arms and men to South Africa to fight the "murderous rage of the leeches of reaction."

The suggestion, which Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki made at a closed meeting of the foreign ministers of the 47-member organization here, was characterized by sources close to the meeting as the most violent attack made on South Africa to date.

"If our enemies will not listen to the voice of reason, we must speak to them in their own language," Mr. Laraki was quoted as saying. "I therefore propose that our organization give the freedom fighters the necessary arms and even the men for this crusade without a cross," he said.

He reportedly suggested further that a major part of the O.A.U.'s budget be devoted to the fight against the white minority Government of South Africa and said a commission should be set up to organize a plan of action.

SEOUL WEIGHING TIES WITH PEKING

Aims to Resolve Issue About Seized Fishing Boats

Special to The New York Times

SEOUL, South Korea, June 25—Foreign Minister Park Tong-jin of South Korea said today that his Government was looking for ways to open what he called "effective communications" with China. His remarks to the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee did not indicate whether this meant full diplomatic relationships.

Mr. Park, however, reiterated the government's view that South Korea was willing to achieve a direct contact with China to discuss, among other subjects, occasional seizure by Chinese vessels of Korean fishing boats operating in the Yellow Sea.

Early this month, two fishing vessels, together with 19 crew members, were captured off the Korean coast, 200 miles southwest of here. The Chinese, who said the Koreans had violated their territorial waters, have released the ships and their crews. The move caused pleasant surprises among South Korean officials.

Meets With Rebuffs

It was not known exactly what steps were being taken to achieve closer relations with China. Sources close to the Government, however, said their rebuffs had so far met with failures from Chinese diplomats around the world.

At the root of the difficulty between Seoul and Peking lies North Korea. China recognizes only Pyongyang.

"We're neither pessimistic nor optimistic," said the same source. He indicated Seoul would keep its doors open for any "positive overtures" from Peking.

These quiet stirrings appeared to give fresh impetus to the gathering momentum here for some form of modus vivendi with China. Mr. Park told the parliamentary committee today that "We're hopeful of establishing some arrangement" with the Chinese authorities for resolution of the territorial water dispute.

Commenting on another subject during the same session, Mr. Park said it was "not right" to link the controversial militarization of the South Korean peninsula to a question from an opposition legislator, he said for the first time that the Korean ambassador in Washington had been instructed to tell the Ford Administration that the Rev. Sun Myung Moon should be dealt with according to a laws of the United States.

It was his first official comment on the subject.

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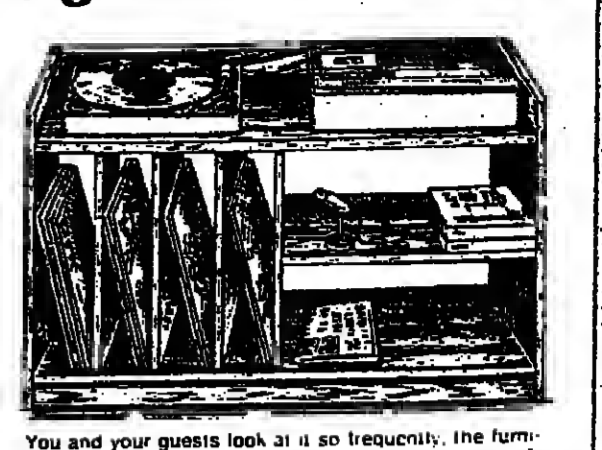
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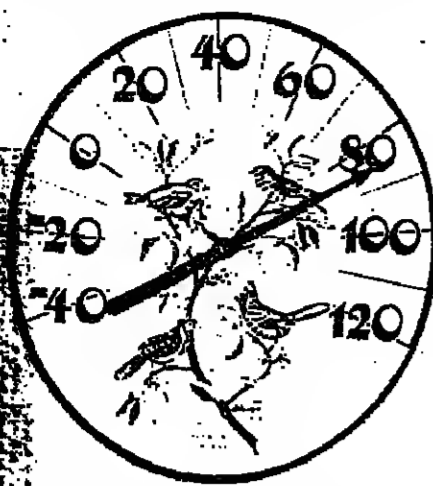
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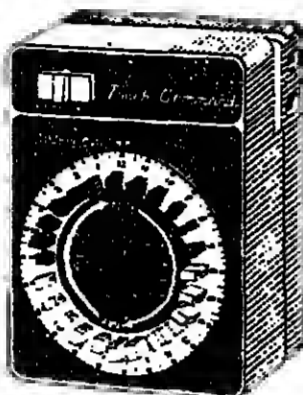
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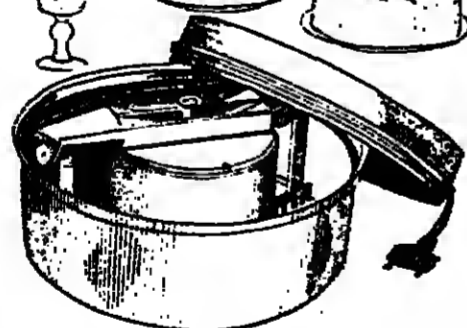
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Vietnamese leaders paying tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at ceremony in Hanoi. In first row are Nguyen Huu Tho, left, former chairman of National Liberation Front, and President Ton Duc Thang. In second row, from left, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong; Le Duan, party secretary, and Chairman Truong Chinh.

Hanoi Proposed as Capital of Vietnam

HANOI, North Vietnam, June 25 (Agence France-Press)—An official proposal that Hanoi be designated the political, economic and cultural capital of the "Socialist Republic of Vietnam" was placed today before the assembly of Northern and Southern representatives working on the formalities of reunification.

The proposal was advanced by the 39-member presidium of the National Assembly, which has 249 representatives from the North and 243 from the South. The assembly was expected to endorse the proposal when it reconvenes Tuesday. The presidium also suggested that the assembly adopt the North Vietnamese flag, a gold star on a red field, as the flag of the reunified country and that the North Vietnamese emblem, consisting of a cogwheel symbolizing industry, two ears of rice representing agriculture and a star, be the new national emblem.

It was also formally proposed that Saigon be renamed Ho Chi Minh City and that it have no specially designated status as either an economic or a cultural center.

Proposals for an anthem. These developments followed statements at the opening session of the assembly yesterday that North and South Vietnam were now a single united country. But a constitution and a government are yet to be formulated. As its national anthem, the presidium formally proposed the adoption of "Hymn of the Marching Army," which was composed in 1945 in North Vietnam. It was originally the marching song of the Vietminh in the war against the French.

that people who benefited from an artificial economy based on death and corruption should return to reality and live off the results of their own labor.

Speaking of reunified Vietnam's foreign-policy objectives, he said they would include opposing all forms of imperialism, American imperialism and the "American imperialist system."

U.S.-Philippine Talks on Bases In Recess to Study Differences

Special to The New York Times

MANILA, June 25—Negotiations between the United States and the Philippines for a new agreement covering American bases here have been recessed until next week. The delegations said they needed a week's time to consult their governments on the differences between the sides.

The negotiating teams, which had met for two weeks in Baguio, 150 miles north of here, said in a joint statement that they would reconvene on July 1 in Manila. The talks began last April in Washington at the request of the Philippines, and meant to redefine the terms for continued American use of the Seventh Fleet's base at Subic Bay and the 13th Air Force base at Clark Field.

5-Year Term Is Sought. The negotiators said they had completed their initial review of two drafts which were presented at the outset of the negotiations and have now formed working groups to deal with special aspects of the drafts and to reconcile differences in them.

"We are retooling the entire framework of our relations with the U. S.," a source close to the talks said. "The original agreement, signed in 1947 just after Philippine independence, provided liberal, rent-free terms for the use of the bases. It was castigated those people for the use of the bases. It was learned that the Philippines standard of living far higher than that of the United States. Alluding to conditions that United States would contribute in the takeover of South Vietnam at the end of April 1975, he said the Philippine armed forces.

achieve their dream of ending misery to enter into a life of abundance, a civilized, happy life."

The current pact is to run up to 1991. The Philippine representatives also want their flag flown alone over the bases, instead of jointly with the American flag. A Filipino commander is to assume control over base areas, replacing the American commander.

Another Philippine demand was for delimiting the areas now used as bases. The Clark base alone covers 131,000 acres and the Subic Bay base embraces almost 62,000 acres of land and water. President Ferdinand E. Marcos has made it clear in recent speeches that he wishes to convert some of these areas to "economically productive units."

Portuguese Court Refuses To Delay Presidential Vote. LISBON, June 25 (AP)—Portugal's supreme court refused today to postpone Sunday's Presidential elections because of the heart attack suffered by one of the candidates, Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo.

The campaign closed with Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes expected to win. The court, saying the request to postpone the elections was outside the electoral law, ruled that it could not accept the petition by Mr. Azevedo's campaign managers.

The 59-year-old Mr. Azevedo continued to show improvement in the hospital. He has been under intensive care since being stricken two days ago.

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Polish Protest the 3d in 20 Years

JAMES FERON dom" were soon joined by for- bidden hymns that mingle the Polish workers have nation's religious and national heritage. Soon the procession was essentially the message to their Govern- ment opposition, and a riot fol- lowed.

The headquarters of the se- cret police in Poznan came under fire as vehicles were overturned and buildings set afire. Order was restored after three days and the loss of 54 people. But changes were to conditions each time.

Polish riots have also led to the overthrow of Communist power, although barely so, as the only official with enough authority to lead. On Oct. 19, the new economic policy was unexpectedly in Warsaw, for a crucial confrontation.

The result, to the delight of the Poles, was the withdrawal of Russian troops. It was a crucial relief for the nation of direct control from Moscow. Other benefits followed, includ- ing short-lived economic im- provement and more substan- tial changes to the large-scale decollectivization of farms.

Mr. Gomulka failed to sur-

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Mr. Gomulka failed to sur-

and Cancels Food Price Rise ter an Outbreak of Disorders

ed From Page 1, Col. 5

nes before food shops. fore the cancellation: get-used to it. We've used to so many

new price and income es had appeared to middle-income and productive workers, who have been able to afford er priced foods.

stores limited purchases do items. Candy shops ng lines and one man had to line up for half to buy some chocolate

Government spokesman, lert Janurek, said at a conference earlier in the fore Mr. Gierek's an- nent, "We don't expect a but we do expect understanding."

old price increases were able to stimulate out- prevent a black market.

He added that the Gov- it hoped the prices make people spend less

scene at Ursus, a small an community, was quiet despite the tractor facto- like. A few police cars positioned at a distance, ng traffic.

irst, the police barred o the roads leading to. Later they allowed traf- igh to the town but di- cars from the factory

contact between the au- and the plant, where kers said 700 men put ols at 8 A.M., was being ned through the factory's office telephone, the s said.

d if they were prepared uss the situation with orities, one striker had "We don't need to dis-

uss. We go back when the prices are put back." Passengers from the "cap- tured" Paris-Warsaw express were walking along the line and carrying their own bag- gage, sometimes stopping to discuss the situation with some workers sitting on the tracks.

"The average increase is 60 per cent on basic things we buy. We just want prices put back. Maybe we can agree on a maximum 70 per cent in- crease."

Another said, "The whole of Poland is on strike today. The Zerart car workers across the Vistula River are on strike, and men in the shipyards on the coast are also out."

Visitors to the Zerart plant said they could see no sign of activity behind the walls.

A special meeting of the Polish Parliament had been scheduled for tomorrow to discuss details of the increases.



Prime Minister Piotr Jaruzelski speaking in Warsaw on Thursday

Ending Boycott, Will Join rley of European Communists

aters) — President Tito tain the right to pursue its own style of Communism. Wre- gling delayed the gathering a- gling delayed the gathering a-

European Communists in- erlio next week, ending the year Yugoslav boycott of tional Communist coop- it was announced day.

decision by the 84-year- goslev leader to go in was taken here as indi- that he was not afraid ve might be interpreted- arrender to Soviet pres-

eparatory talks over the months, the Yugoslav- osition to Soviet efforts- pation at the conference document recognizing as the center of the tional Communist move-

The Yugoslavs were in their effort by the an, Italian, French and Communist Parties.

his reported here that the his had given in to the av conditions for attend- at each party would re-

Says Yugoslavia Free Jailed American

TRADE, Yugoslavia, June 24) — Secretary of the ry William E. Simon today that Yugoslavia soon release a Yugoslav- an who was sentenced en years in prison in ber for industrial spying.

release of Laszlo Toth, us old, of Denver will a sore point in relations n Washington and Bel- U.S. Embassy officials mean unable to see him

ave been given assur- that Mr. Toth will be- d." Mr. Simon told re- at the airport before for Puerto Rico. He less than 22 hours in avia, the last stop on a ay trip that took him to and Rumania.

oslav sources said June 4 Mr. Toth had been par- by President Tito. Mr. convicted on charges istrial spying for having hand grenades were thrown at his jeop as he left a police pa-

Uganda Ruling Body Names Amin President for Life

NAIROBI, Kenya, June 25 (Reuters) — Maj. Gen. Idi Amin; leader of Uganda since 1971, today was proclaimed President for life. Military associates pledged at the same time to improve arrangements for his personal safety.

Uganda's Defense Council, ruling body of the military government, made the announce- ment at a joint meeting with the Cabinet in Kampala. It was broadcast live, and monitored here.

The meetings followed Pres- dent Amin's narrow escape from assassination in Kampala earlier this month, when three hand grenades were thrown at his jeop as he left a police pa-

A Soviet Scientist Is Critical of Ford On Human Rights

Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, June 25 — The highest-ranking Soviet scientist to apply for emigration accused President Ford today of indifference to violations of human rights to the Soviet Union and elsewhere.

In an open letter to the Presi- dent, Veniamin G. Levich, a physical chemist and corres- ponding member of the Acad- emy of Sciences, stressed that he was not making an appeal for help to his case but a more general call for a reassessment of American policy.

"We want a President who is for détente," he said in an interview, "but who will not forget the humanitarian prob- lems."

In his letter, Mr. Levich asked: "Why have those who have been waiting for long ago- nizing years in this country for their legitimate rights to be im- plemented never sensed any moral support either from you, Mr. President, or from any one of your Administration?"

Noting Administration con- tentions that "one should trust in the efficiency of quiet diplo- macy, especially on the ques- tion of Jewish emigration, Mr. Levich declared:

"No one sensible can deny that there is certainly plenty of

scope for this sort of diplo- macy. In this case, however, the voice of quiet diplomacy was so quiet that hardly anyone could hear it."

After a surge to the number of Jews permitted to leave for Israel, a flow that reached an estimated 35,000 people in 1973, the number dropped last year to 11,700, according to official statistics.

The drop occurred after Mos- cow had rejected an arrange- ment linking favorable United States regulations for trade with the Soviet Union to progress on the relaxation of Soviet restrictions on emigra- tion. The linkage, known as the Jackson amendment after its author, Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, was opposed by both the Nixon and Ford Administrations as counterproductive.

Mr. Levich said he could not be sure how far the Soviet Government would yield to Ameri- can pressure on human rights. But he said that emigration, or as he put it, "one of the funda- mental human freedoms, the free choice of country of resi- dence," could be a catalyst for broader liberalization within Soviet political and social life.

"If those who want to emi- grate can do so freely, that has a great significance for these nations that 'one should trust' in the efficiency of quiet diplo- macy," he said.

Each state with free emigration must address itself to its internal problems, and this promotes the liberal- ization of the whole society."

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Red Rivalry Is No Threat, Kissinger Says

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

cially acquired in Soviet control of the Communist lands in Eastern Europe.

This was denied at the time by Mr. Ford, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Sonnenfeldt. In his speech today, Mr. Kissinger repeated the American desire to increase ties with East Europeans, many of whom have relatives in the United States.

But Mr. Kissinger underscored that the Administration was not trying to promote anti-Soviet moves that might foment a repetition of the events in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, when Soviet troops moved in.

He also made it clear that the United States was not seeking to arouse unrest or tensions among the East European peoples.

"The United States, in parallel with its allies, will continue to expand relationships with Eastern Europe as far and as fast as is possible," he said. Alluding to Mr. Reagan and others who have sought state visits calling for the independence of Eastern Europe from Soviet influence and domination, he said: "Rhetoric is no substitute for patient and realistic actions."

"We will raise no expectations that we cannot fulfill," he said, "but we will never cease to assert our traditional principles of human liberty and national self-determination."

In the speech, Mr. Kissinger also justified the policy of détente and did not avoid the word, as President Ford has, but warned the Soviet Union that it could not use ideological competition as a mask for spreading its power into Angola or other African areas.

"We cannot agree that ideology alone is a good thing," Mr. Kissinger said, "and Soviet power is extended into areas such as southern Africa in the name of national liberation or when regional or local instabilities are generated or exploited in the name of proletarian internationalism."

Mr. Kissinger also repeated his concern about allowing Communists to take part in Western Governments, but

added that the West must take steps to make necessary social and economic reforms and eliminate legitimate grievances that play into Communist hands.

In a sense, Mr. Kissinger, who worked for several weeks on this speech with his top aides, seemed determined to insure that he would be remembered more for these remarks than for the April 1973 speech in New York when he startled the Europeans by calling for a "new Atlantic charter."

Months of Debate

That address touched off months of debate and irritation on both sides of the Atlantic. Some Europeans, particularly the French, charged that the United States was trying to impose its views on West Europe. The French sought to use the "charter" speech as a rallying point for the formation of a more united European community to balance against the Americans.

Since then, relations have improved and there has been much more consultation between Washington and European capitals.

Mr. Kissinger took out of that stormy period what he said "it is academic to debate whether the United States acted too theoretically in proposing to approach these challenges through the elaboration of a new declaration of trans-Atlantic unity or whether our European allies acted wisely in treating this proposal as a test case of European identity."

"There is no longer any question that Europe and the United States must cooperate closely, under whatever label, and that the unity of Europe is essential to that purpose," he said.

The occasion for Mr. Kissinger's address here was the inaugural Alastair Buchan memorial lecture, in honor of the founder of the Strategic Institute, which regularly publishes studies on the balance of world forces.

On defense matters, Mr. Kissinger gave a very positive evaluation of the West's power—possibly reacting to criticism made in the United States by

Mr. Reagan that the United States had fallen behind the Russians.

Mr. Kissinger said that Soviet ground forces had always been larger because of Soviet concern about two fronts, but he took strong issue with those who have argued that the Soviet navy had outstripped the United States.

"What acknowledging that the growing Soviet sea power was a serious problem, Mr. Kissinger said the Russian navy "is far weaker than combined allied naval strength in terms of tonnage, firepower, range, access to the sea, experience and seamanship."

"The economic and technological base which underlies Western military strength remains overwhelmingly superior in size and capacity for innovation," Mr. Kissinger said. "The Soviet Union suffers endemic weakness in its industry and agriculture; recent studies indicate that this chronic inefficiency extends even into their military sector to a much greater extent than realized before."

East-West Relations

In his remarks on East-West relations, he paid no attention to President Ford's injunction against using the word "détente."

He said that the West must stress to the Russians that co-existence "requires mutual restraint, not only in Europe, and in the central-strategic relationship but also in the Middle East, in Africa, in Asia—in fact globally."

Mr. Kissinger said that East-West relations will have ups and downs and that the West should avoid "both sentimentality that would substitute good will for strength, and mock toughness that would substitute posturing for a clear conception of our purposes."

"If in the West we have the means to pursue this policy successfully," he said, "indeed, we have no realistic alternative," he said. "We have nothing to fear from competition."

"We need only to stay together and stay the course."

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Economic Talks: Dialogue Is Stressed

By PHILIP SHABECOFF

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—In a gathering that a high-ranking American expects to be somewhat of an international "counter group," the leaders of seven industrialized nations will meet in Puerto Rico, starting tomorrow night, to talk about mutual economic problems and goals.

The American said the participants are not going with pressing problems on their minds and expecting specific results, but that they find it extremely useful to sit and talk and find out what is on each others' minds.

The Puerto Rican meeting will continue discussions that fall among the United States, France, West Germany, Japan, Britain and Italy at the chateau de Rambouillet, in France. This time, Canada is participating.

The meeting was called by President Ford, who wants to consult with heads of government about ways of sustaining the economic recovery now underway in most of the participating countries.

At a recent meeting of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, at which the seven participants in this weekend's meeting were represented, there was broad agreement that the most realistic goal for the next few years would be a moderate rate of growth to curb inflation.

Mr. Ford's position is that the way to achieve this goal is for central governments to reduce their deficits and for central banks to insure that the growth of the monetary supply remains moderate.

Administration officials said the United States would not press for formal adoption of its own views, but they added that it was important that the industrial nations reach a consensus on recovery from recession.

Interviews in capitals of other countries participating in the weekend's economic summit conference indicate that none of the heads of state have any expectation that major decisions will be reached in Puerto Rico.

A Canadian official said that one of his country's chief goals had been achieved when Canada-Schunman, the council's associate director, at the C.I.A. headquarters in McLean, Va., powers, it was not invited by the United States has officially invited Canada and the Canadian government to participate in all future economic summits.

The Canadians, who are still experiencing severe inflation, are interested in a worldwide approach to economic recovery that would dampen inflation.

Prime Minister Takeo Miki of Japan, who will represent the only Asian country at the meeting, will be bringing no major proposals. The main concern of the Japanese is that of hiring full-time or part-time specific issues—their trade surplus, the alleged undervaluation of the yen—will be raised in a report that the C.I.A. issue a formal invitation to intended to continue its economic summit meetings.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has said that West Germany will attempt at the meeting to resolve the problems of raw materials, international currency and credit and the relationship between developed and

developing countries. Bonn's chief goal, Mr. Schmidt has said, is "the beginning of a global policy of stability."

The French reportedly regard the meeting as a continuation of their efforts to bring to life in calling the Rambouillet meeting. They hope for a strong statement on inflation to reinforce efforts to balance their budget and check growth.

With regard to a common policy toward the developing, third-world nations, the French are reportedly determined to give the impression that they are joining a bloc of rich countries that have banded together to resist the demands of poor countries.

Both Britain and Italy, with the weakest economies among the participants, are expected to report on progress in restoring economic health and reducing inflation. Italy may also seek assurances of future economic help.

Though the discussions will be deliberately broad and amorphous, American officials insisted that Rambouillet proved that kind of meeting can produce a general commitment among the industrialized nations to mutual support in their economic policies. One official said that the "spirit of Rambouillet" facilitated rapid agreement on the recent standby credit of \$5.3 billion given Britain to shore up the pound.

Foreign-Exchange Understanding.

President Ford would like a

renewed understanding on foreign-exchange management.

Under the current international system of floating exchange rates, there is general agreement that individual nations should not manipulate their own currencies for temporary advantage. The United States would like to see that agreement reinforced at Dorado Beach, the San Juan resort area where the leaders will meet.

There is some evidence, a Ford Administration source said, that Japan is keeping the yen at a lower rate than market forces would keep it in order to sustain the country's export surplus. The official added that President Ford had no intention of bringing up that specific issue.

The United States would also like to develop some kind of coordinated policy on relations between the industrialized nations and the poorer countries of the third world.

President Ford will have some diplomatic issues to bring up. One is to discuss how Italy can be helped against economic and political upheavals; another is political and economic ways of easing the crisis in the Middle East. On that issue, Mr. Ford may have a separate discussion with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Prime Minister James Callaghan of Britain. There may also be a general discussion on North Atlantic Treaty Organization issues such as standardization of equipment.

Bush Says C.I.A. Is Ending Use Of Part-Time Agency Newsmen

By DEIRDRE CARMODY

Special to The New York Times

The Central Intelligence Agency is ending its association with a group of part-time news agencies abroad and will no longer hire them as agents, George Bush, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said today in a report to the Senate Committee on Intelligence.

Mr. Bush and three of his assistants met Thursday with William A. Rusher, a member of the council and publisher of one of his country's chief newspapers, and Ned Schunman, the council's associate director, at the C.I.A. headquarters in McLean, Va., where the meetings were held at the request of the council, a voluntary group that monitors the performance of the national press to clarify the C.I.A.'s position on the employment of journalists.

The C.I.A.'s use of the part-time correspondents produced a statement in February saying that the agency would end any relationships and would discontinue the practice of hiring full-time or part-time journalists. But two months later, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities in Puerto Rico, Mr. Milki may intend to continue its employment of 25 part-time journalists. These part-time news correspondents were not covered in Mr. Bush's statement.

Mr. Bush said that the C.I.A. would attempt to resolve the problems of raw materials, international currency and credit and the relationship between developed and

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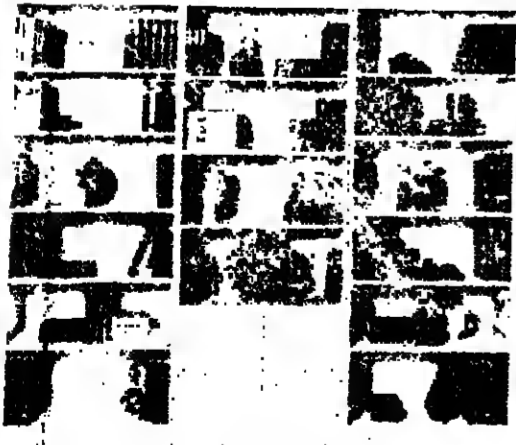
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Excerpts from the address by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the Atlantic Council of the United States in London, June 25.

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Page 1, Col. 7

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HIGH COURT CURBS PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

known as Section 1981, does not violate the constitutionally protected rights of free association, or of privacy or of directing the education of one's child.

"It may be assumed that parents have a First Amendment right to send their children to educational institutions that promote the belief that racial segregation is desirable, and that the children have an equal right to attend such institutions," the Court said, in an opinion by Justice Potter Stewart. "But it does not follow that the practice of excluding racial minorities from such institutions is also protected by the same principle."

The Constitution, the Court said, "places no value on discrimination."

In terms of numbers, the ruling will have nowhere near the impact of the Brown decision, because most children attend public schools and many, if not most, private schools disavow racial discrimination, at least officially.

'Freedom Schools'

There will be some practical impact in the years after the Brown decision, some 3,500 private, so-called "freedom schools" were set up throughout the South for children of white parents seeking to avoid integration.

The Southern Independent School Association, representing 375 schools, was one of the parties in the litigation that resulted in today's ruling. It contended that many of its member schools excluded students on racial grounds, and argued that they could not constitutionally be forbidden to do this.

Nonsectarian schools in this group will now be forced to admit black children, assuming that the children meet the schools' other, nonracial criteria. But the status of such schools that were set up on a religious, or sectarian, basis, is unclear.

Should the Court ever be presented with the question of whether today's ruling also applies to religious schools, it would have to decide whether the prohibition would involve governmental restriction of the right to freely exercise religion, or would involve excessive governmental entanglement in religious affairs.

Impact Elsewhere

In view of the church-state relationships that the Court has approved over the years, it would appear that discrimination would be banned, except, perhaps, if it were based solely on religious beliefs.

The significance of the ruling, though, may perhaps lie as much in the impact it may have in other areas as in the perception that members of minority groups have about the quality of justice in America and on the ongoing national debate about integration in the schools.

President Ford and his Administration have taken numerous steps lately seeking limits on the use of busing as a tool to desegregate public schools. Mr. Ford submitted antibusing legislation yesterday.

His Attorney General, Edward H. Levi, is seeking a test case to which to ask the Supreme Court to impose its own limits on court-ordered busing. Mr. Levi tentatively decided recently to intervene in the Supreme Court in the Boston busing case on the side of the existing forces, changing his mind only after strong protests had been made by civil rights groups and others.

The Justice Department had intervened in the case declined today on the side of the existing forces, but Mr. Ford, on a recent television show, said that he believed parents should be allowed to send their children to private schools that exclude blacks.

Rights Leaders Dismayed

Civil rights leaders have expressed anger and sadness at these moves and statements. After a meeting on the Boston issue with Mr. Levi, for example, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said that Mr. Levi's consideration of Boston case was "acting in the minds of all the black people of this country, the black fear that they are being sent back to Plessy v. Ferguson in 1896," the case that upheld the doctrine of separate but equal schools for blacks and whites. That decision was overturned in the 1954 ruling.

The Court decided last week not to review the Boston busing order, thus leaving it to effect.

Today, the N.A.A.C.P.'s general counsel, Nathaniel Jones, applauded the new ruling as a "vindication of morality" and contended that it was a "moral and political setback" for Mr. Ford.

The decision may have broader implications as well. The Court's opinion—joined by all Justices but Byron R. White and William H. Rehnquist—specified that the Court was deciding only the issue of discrimination by private, nonsectarian schools. It was not dealing, it said, with the questions of the right of a private social organization to limit membership on racial or other grounds, of a school to limit its student body to boys or girls

Excerpts From Opinions in Private School



Cafeteria at Briarcrest High School in Memphis, one of the largest private schools in the South. There are no blacks among its students.

WASHINGTON, June 25—Following are excerpts from the Supreme Court's decision written by Justice Potter Stewart, outlawing racial discrimination in private, commercially operated schools, and from the dissenting opinion written by Justice Byron R. White.

MAJORITY OPINION

It is worth noting at the outset some of the questions that these cases do not present. They do not present any question of the right of a private social organization to limit its membership on racial or any other grounds. They do not present any question of the right of a private school to limit its student body to boys, to girls, or to adherents of a particular religious faith, since 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1981 is in no way addressed to such categories of selectivity.

They do not even present the application of Sec. 1981 to private sectarian schools that practice racial exclusion on religious grounds. Rather, these cases present only two basic questions: Whether Sec. 981 prohibits private, commercially operated, nonsectarian schools from excluding students because they are Negroes, and, if so, whether that Federal law is constitutional as so applied.

A. Applicability of Sec. 1981.

It is now well established that Sec. 1 of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, 14 Stat. 27, U.S.C. Sec. 1981 (1970), prohibits racial discrimination in the making and enforcement of private contracts.

It is apparent that the racial exclusion practiced by the Fairfax-Brewster School and Bobbe's Private School amounts to a classic violation of Sec. 1981. The parents of Colin McCrary and Michael McCrary sought to enter into contractual relationships with Bobbe's Private School for educational services. Colin Gozaales' parents sought to enter into a similar relationship with the Fairfax-Brewster School. Under these contractual relationships, the schools were to have received payments for services rendered, and the prospective students would have received instruction in return for those payments. The educational services of Bobbe's Private School and the Fairfax-Brewster School were advertised and offered to members of the general public. But neither school offered services on an equal basis to white and nonwhite students.

As the court of appeals held, "There is ample evidence in the record to support the trial judge's factual determinations—that Colin and Michael were denied admission to the schools because of their race."

The petitioning schools and school association argued principally that Sec. 1981 does not reach private acts of racial discrimination.

It is noteworthy that Congress in enacting the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972, 86 Stat. 103 as amended, 42 U.S.C. Sec. 2000e et seq. (1970 Ed. supp.), specifically considered and rejected an amendment that would have excluded from the Civil Rights Act of 1866, as interpreted by this court in Jones, insofar as it affords private sector employees a right of action based on racial discrimination in employment.

There could hardly be a clearer indication of Congressional agreement with the view that Sec. 1981 does reach private acts of racial discrimination. In these circumstances there is no basis for deviating from the well-settled principles of stare decisis applicable to this Court's construction of Federal statutes.

B. Constitutionality of Sec. 1981 as applied

The question remains whether Sec. 1981, as applied,

violates constitutionally protected rights of free association and privacy, or a parent's right to direct the education of his children.

1. Freedom of association

In *N.A.A.C.P. v. Alabama*, 357 U.S. 449, and similar decisions, the Court has recognized a First Amendment right "to engage in association for the advancement of beliefs and ideas." That right is protected because it promotes and may well be essential to the "effective advocacy of both public and private points of view, particularly controversial ones" that the First Amendment is designed to foster.

From this principle it may be assumed that parents have a First Amendment right to send their children to educational institutions that promote the belief that racial segregation is desirable, and that the children have an equal right to attend such institutions. But it does not follow that the practice of excluding racial minorities from such institutions is also protected by the same principle.

In any event, as the court of appeals noted, "There is no showing that discontinuance of discriminatory admission practices would inhibit in any way the teaching in these schools of any ideas or dogma."

2. Parental Rights

In *Meyer v. Nebraska*, 262 U.S. 390, the Court held that the liberty protected by the due process clause of the 14th Amendment includes the right "to acquire useful knowledge, to marry, establish a home and bring up children," and concomitantly the right to send one's children to a private school that offers specialized training—in that case, instruction in the German language.

In *Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, 268 U.S. 510, the Court applied "the doctrine of *Meyer v. Nebraska*, id., at 394, to hold unconstitutional an Oregon law requiring that a parent, guardian, or other person having custody of a child between 5 and 16 years of age to send that child to public school on pain of criminal liability. The Court thought it "entirely plain that the [statute] unreason-

ably interferes with the liberty of parents and guardians to direct the upbringing and education of children under their control."

In *Wisconsin v. Yoder*, 406 U.S. 205, the Court stressed the limited scope of *Pierce*, pointing out that it lent "no support to the contention that parents may replace state educational requirements with their own idiosyncratic views of what knowledge a child needs to be a productive and happy member of society" but rather "held simply that while a state may set standards, it may not preempt the educational process by requiring children to attend public schools."

And in *Norwood v. Harrison*, 413 U.S. 455, the Court once again stressed the "limited scope of *Pierce*," id., at 461, which simply "affirmed the right of private schools to exist and to operate."

It is clear that the present application to Sec. 1981 of the principle of parental right recognized in *Meyer*, *Pierce*, *Yoder*, or *Norwood*. No challenge is made to the petitioners' right to operate their private schools or the right of parents to send their children to a particular private school rather than a public school.

Nor do these cases involve a challenge to the subject matter which is taught at any private school. Thus, the Fairfax-Brewster School and Bobbe's Private School and members of the school association remain completely free to inculcate whatever values and standards they deem desirable. *Meyer* and its progeny entitle them to no more.

3. The Right of Privacy

While the application of Sec. 1981 to the conduct at issue here—a private school's adherence to racially discriminatory admissions policies—does not represent governmental intrusion into the privacy of the home or a similarly intimate setting, it does implicate parental interests. These interests are related to the protective rights protected in *Roe v. Wade*, supra, and *Griswold v. Connecticut*, supra. A person's decision whether to bear a child and a parent's decision concerning the manner in which his child is to be educated may fairly be characterized as ex-

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NG HELD TO FORD

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L. JOHNSON Counsel to the ation for the Colored People...

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A fellow vendor offering his hat to Nancy Dukes in New Orleans yesterday after the Supreme Court ruling.

Hot-Dog Vendor Is Loser In Case in Supreme Court

By ROY REED Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, June 25—The Supreme Court ruled today that the City of New Orleans could grant an exclusive hot-dog franchise to one company of street-corner

The lucky company was Lucky Dogs Inc., which has dominated the French Quarter hot-dog market for more than 20 years. The Court decision, handed down today in Washington, says that Lucky Dogs need not share the business with a one-cart company known as Louisiana Concessions.

In an unsigned opinion, the Court rejected the contention by Louisiana Concessions that it had been the victim of economic discrimination through a city ordinance that had put it out of business in one section of the city.

The city successfully argued that the community's rights outweigh those of an individual. It contended that the ordinance that put the little company out of business in the French Quarter was necessary to preserve the Quarter's beauty and charm, which it saw as vital to the city's economy.

For years, a familiar evening sight on the French Quarter's crowded corners has been the hot-dog-shaped, pushcarts of Lucky Dogs Inc. The vendors, dressed in red and white striped uniforms, sell hot dogs dripping with

Finds Freedom Curbed; Children Given New Hope

an affluent pri- head of the local chapter of in Virginia said the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the decision would end "the charade" of private academies there.

Boston has three such private schools with enrollments of 200 to 400. The schools were accredited by city officials following a court order to desegregate public schools.

More than 20 private schools sprang into existence in Louisville, Ky., last year after public schools were desegregated.

The Rev. Donald Grice, headmaster of Shively Christian School said that busing was the catalyst that caused the school to be opened. But, he added, the school has "always been open to anyone. We have about 300 children, all white. We don't have any blacks, but they would be welcome," he said.

Virginia's most famous post-desegregation school, Prince Edward Academy in Farmville, currently has an enrollment of 800 white students, each paying \$800 a year tuition. The academy has never had a black student.

Dr. Roy Hargrove, the school's board chairman, said of the Court's decision: "It won't change our policy a particle."

Mansfield Doubts Passage Of Antibus Bill Now

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, said today it was highly doubtful that the Senate would act this year on President Ford's proposals to limit court-ordered school busing.

Mr. Ford sent his proposals to Congress yesterday and Mr. Mansfield remarked that it was already late in an election-year session.

RETIREMENT AT 50 BY A STATE UPHOLD

High Court Says Rule Must Be Relevant to Job

By LINDA CHARLTON Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—The States have the right to set mandatory retirement ages for their employees so long as the requirement is relevant to the job being performed, the Supreme Court ruled today.

The Court's 7-to-1 ruling—Justice John P. Stevens took no part in the decision and Justice Thurgood Marshall dissented—was made in the case of Robert D. Murgia, a former lieutenant colonel in the Massachusetts state police.

Colonel Murgia was forced to retire in July 1972, when he reached his 50th birthday. He filed suit, challenging the Massachusetts statute as unconstitutional. The state's age-50 retirement requirement, according to Colonel Murgia's attorney, is the lowest age in the nation for state policemen.

The Court, in its unsigned opinion, wrote: "Since physical ability generally declines with age, mandatory retirement at 50 serves to remove from police service those whose fitness for uniformed work presumptively has diminished with age. This clearly is rationally related to the state's objective."

In his retirement, Colonel Murgia took and passed the physical examination required by the Massachusetts state police.

Not in "Suspect Class" The court ruled that Colonel Murgia, as a police officer, could not be considered a member of what is called "a suspect class"—one that has a history of racial or ethnic prejudice or political powerlessness.

Conceding that "treatment of the aged in this nation has not been wholly free of discrimination," it said that the Massachusetts statute "cannot be said to discriminate only against the elderly."

The State of Massachusetts, the Court said, "perhaps has not chosen the best means" of determining the fitness of over-50 state policemen, but this "is not to say that the objective of assuring physical fitness is not rationally furthered by a maximum age limitation." It added that, on the basis of "rationality," quoting from a previous Court decision, a state "does not violate the equal protection clause merely because the classifications made by its laws are imperfect."

All the Justices are more than 50 years of age, and there is no mandatory retirement age for the Supreme Court, facts that were noted by one of the organizations that filed amicus briefs in support of Colonel Murgia. These groups included the American Medical Association and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Justice Marshall, in his dissent, wrote that the right of an individual to employment had long been recognized as fundamental. He said the mandatory retirement law is legitimate and indeed compelling, but said that the chosen means, retirement at 50, "is so overinclusive that it must fall."

He pointed out that every officer must undergo an annual physical examination after the age of 40.

"Thus," he wrote, "the only members of the state police still on the force at the age of 50 are those who have been determined—repeatedly—by the commonwealth to be physically fit for the job. Yet all of these physically fit officers are automatically terminated at age 50." This, he wrote, "seems the height of irrationality."

Supreme Court Upholds Union On Refusing to Work Overtime

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Labor union members have the right to refuse to work overtime so as to bring pressure on an employer in labor negotiations, the Supreme Court ruled today.

In a 6-to-3 decision, the Court said that the Wisconsin Employment Relation Commission was wrong in declaring that the no-overtime tactics of a machinist union local constituted an unfair labor tactic.

The opinion, overturning a 1949 Supreme Court decision, said that union refusal to work overtime "is peaceful conduct constituting activity which must be free of regulation by the states."

"It is not contended that the union policy against overtime work was enforced by violence or threats of intimidation or injury to property," the Court said in the opinion written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr.

"Workers simply left the plant at the end of their work shift and refused to volunteer for or accept overtime on Saturday work."

Supreme Court's Actions

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—The Supreme Court took the following actions today:

CIVIL RIGHTS The Court ruled 7 to 2 that the current version of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—now known as Section 1981—prohibits racial discrimination in private employment against whites as well as blacks. Justices Byron R. White and William H. Rehnquist dissented. In the same case, the Court found unanimously that whites as well as blacks are protected against racial discrimination in employment by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. (McDonald v. Santa Fe Trail Transp. Co., No. 75-260.)

LABOR Splitting 6 to 3, the Court ruled in a Wisconsin case that a union's concerted refusal to work overtime, during negotiations over renewing an expired collective bargaining contract, is peaceful activity that the states may not regulate. (Machinists v. Wisconsin Emp. Rel. Comm'n., No. 75-185.)

Concerted refusal to work overtime is neither specifically protected nor prohibited by Federal labor law. In this case the employer filed an unfair labor complaint with the state authorities, and the Wisconsin courts agreed with the employer. The Supreme Court, however, found that state regulation of this type of activity would frustrate the intent of Congress as expressed in comprehensive Federal labor legislation. Justices Stevens, William H. Rehnquist and Potter Stewart dissented.

Reversing a lower Federal Court, the Court upheld the constitutionality of a Massachusetts requirement that members of the uniformed branch of the state police reside at age 50. The Court found that the classification was rationally related to a legitimate state purpose and thus did not violate the constitutional guarantee of equal protection of the laws. Justice Thurgood Marshall dissented. John Paul Stevens, who was not on the Court when the case was argued, did not participate. (Massachusetts Bd. of Retirement v. Murgia, No. 74-10440.)

ECONOMIC REGULATION In an unsigned opinion apparently representing the views of seven Justices, the Court upheld the constitutionality, over equal protection arguments, of a New Orleans ordinance that limited the right to be a pushcart vendor in the Vieux Carre section of New Orleans to vendors who had been in business eight years. The Court said that the ordinance was "a legitimate regulation aimed at enhancing the vital role of the French Quarter's tourist-oriented charm in the economy of New Orleans" and that states have "wide latitude" in regulating their economies. Justice Marshall joined only in the judgment. Justice Stevens did not participate. (New Orleans v. Duke, No. 74-775.)

PRISONERS In two prisoners' cases, one from New York involving an inmate at Attica and one from Massachusetts, the Court declined to accept a major argument of prisoners' rights groups: that as part of due process of law, inmates should be given hearings before being transferred from one institution to another. In each case, the court reversed the lower Federal appeals court.

In the New York case—Montayne v. Haymes, No. 74-520—the Court ruled that the inmate was not entitled to a hearing, whether or not the transfer resulted from the prisoner's misbehavior, punitive or disciplinary. The Court reasoned that under state law the inmate had no

POLLUTERS TOLD TO TURN TO STATES

Court Says Local Control Plans Aren't U.S. Cases

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled unanimously today that polluters must make any challenge to the technical feasibility of state air pollution control plans in the state courts rather than the Federal courts.

The justices said that under the Clean Air Act of 1970, the Environmental Protection Agency did not consider whether state antipollution plans submitted for its approval were technically or economically feasible.

Polluters that fail to meet state standards on the grounds that they are impossible can seek relief in state courts and agencies, but not in Federal court, appeals, the high court ruled.

The appeal was brought by the Union Electric Company, which wanted to challenge Missouri's air pollution control standards on the ground that there were no feasible means of meeting them for three St. Louis area power plants that were emitting excess amounts of sulfur dioxide.

Justice Electric asked the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit to overrule the agency's approval of the Missouri plan on the grounds that it was technically unfeasible and too costly.

State Plans a Factor The appeals court refused on the ground that the E.P.A. did not consider available technology in approving state plans under the 1970 law, and therefore the Federal courts could not do so in reviewing the agency decision.

Union, joined by an association of large utilities around the country, appealed, but the Supreme Court affirmed the decision. Justice Thurgood Marshall said that when Congress passed the 1970 act it was aware that technology might not be available to meet Federal air standards but that the law was designed as "technology forcing."

Prisoners Denied Right to a Hearing On Transfers, 6-3

WASHINGTON, June 25 (UPI)—The Supreme Court ruled 6 to 3 today that a prisoner inmate does not have a constitutional right to a hearing before he is transferred to a maximum security penitentiary.

The Justices, though reversing cases from Massachusetts and New York, agreed with lower courts that inmates, even from minimum or intermediate security prisons, do not deserve a prisoner of the kind of liberty protected by the 14th Amendment's due process requirements.

But in an opinion by Justice Byron R. White, the Court ruled that the amendment did not protect such transfers. "Does it guarantee that the convicted prisoner will be placed in any particular prison? As is likely, the state has more than one correctional institution."

The Massachusetts case stemmed from disturbances at the Norfolk Correctional Institution in 1974. Several prisoners were eventually transferred to the maximum security prison at Walpole as a result of these incidents. They contended that the transfers denied them privileges available at Norfolk and that they were entitled to a hearing before the transfer. A lower court agreed, and the state appealed.

Justices John Paul Stevens, William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented from the Court's ruling.

Schlesinger's advertisement featuring fashion models and clothing items like raincoats, sport coats, and suits. Includes text: "Schlesinger's", "ONE-OF-A-KIND Designer SUPER VALUES", "No Sales Tax on Clothing in N.J.", "One-of-a-kind Designer Raincoats Reg. \$60 to \$85 39.90 to 59.90", "One-of-a-kind Designer Sport Coats Reg. \$85 59.90", "One-of-a-kind Designer Casual Suits Reg. \$80 to \$120 49.90 to 79.90", "In our International Designers Room Main floor", "Charges & Credit Cards Invited".

Audit of 20 House Committees Ordered

By RICHARD D. LYONS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 25—Representative Frank Thompson Jr., the new chairman of the House Administration Committee, today ordered an audit of about 30 committees, including his own.

Mr. Thompson said that the audits would be made under his direction by accountants on loan from the General Accounting Office, the investigating arm of Congress.

The New Jersey Democrat, who formally replaced Representative Wayne L. Hays of Ohio as committee chairman two days ago, said that the audits could include records of years before 1976 and might involve the office accounts of some of the Representatives themselves.

But he added that he had "no intention of combing through the records of 435 members."

Mr. Thompson's disclosure came only a day after Representative John J. Rhodes, Republican of Arizona, who is the majority leader, requested an immediate and complete audit of the accounts of the whole House in order "for Congress to regain the trust of the people."

Initial Inquiry

Mr. Thompson said that he had considered the feasibility of an audit several days before Mr. Rhodes's statement, and had conferred about the need for examining the books with Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma and Representative Thomas P. O'Neill of Massachusetts, the majority leader.

The Democratic leadership, mindful that national elections are less than five months away, has been seeking to dampen Republican charges of scandal in the House after Elizabeth Ray, a former secretary to Mr.

Hays, charged that she had been hired by Mr. Hays to be his mistress. The leadership drew up a series of reform proposals aimed at streamlining the accounting systems used by the House, making the records more accessible to the public and reducing some of the perquisites enjoyed by Representatives.

The reform package was approved by the House Democrats on Wednesday, and again by the House Administration Committee. It is to be voted on by the full House next Thursday.

Mr. Thompson told a news conference that "the purpose of these examinations will be to insure that the books are in good order, to establish facts where they may be in doubt, and to identify any basic weaknesses in the accounts system of the House."

Asked About Purpose

Asked if the purpose of the audit was to review the performance of Mr. Hays as committee chairman, Mr. Thompson said, "There's an obvious connection, but the audit isn't directed at Mr. Hays or this committee in particular."

But he did say that a cursory examination of the books had found that the name of Elizabeth Ray had been found to have been missing from "four monthly reports of the committee" at a time when "she was in fact on the payroll."

Mr. Hays has denied Miss Ray's charge that she was hired as a clerk for the committee at a salary of \$14,000 a year to perform no duties other than to serve as Mr. Hays's mistress. While conceding that he had had a relationship with Miss Ray, Mr. Hays has contended that Miss Ray performed meaningful work for the Administration Committee.

Mr. Thompson said that the construction site in West Los Angeles, where he was

TEAMSTERS' FUND SUED IN LOAN DEAL

Hotel in Las Vegas Links U.S. to \$40 Million Switch

Special to The New York Times

LAS VEGAS, June 25—Trustees of the teamsters' union's biggest pension fund were sued in Federal Court yesterday by operators of the Dunes Hotel on the ground that a \$40 million loan from the fund to the hotel had been withheld because of Labor Department intervention.

The M. and R. Investment Company, operator of the Las Vegas Strip gambling resort, charged that it had suffered \$100 million in damages when a loan negotiated in 1974 was not disbursed by pension fund trustees.

The suit named 16 trustees and the Central States, South-east and Southwest Areas Pension Fund, including the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Frank E. Fitzsimmons, and

sought a Federal court order forcing compliance with terms of the loan agreement.

The loan was negotiated in 1974 between M. and R. and the pension fund trustees, and a \$40,000,000 commitment fee was posted by operators of the hotel, the suit said.

Trucking Company Link

According to the suit, the teamsters balked at granting the loan on the ground that it was prohibited by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 because the parent company of the Dunes Hotel, the Continental Connector Corporation, owned a Chicago trucking company that employed teamsters who contributed to the pension fund.

Morris Shenker, owner of the Dunes Hotel and 40 percent stockholder of Continental Connector, said that the only reason teamster attorneys had given him for not complying with terms of the loan was that they had received "a request" from the Labor Department to withdraw because of the pension law requirements.

But the suit said: "In order to conform with all applicable

requirements of law, Continental Connector Corporation completely divested itself of any ownership in Western Transportation Company."

Mr. Shenker added that Continental Connector had divested itself of the trucking company some months ago.

"The fact we sold the trucking company some months before we asked that the money be disbursed to us is not taken into consideration by the Labor Department," Mr. Shenker said. "We contend the Labor Department is wrong and the trustees of the pension fund are wrong and we are going to court to compel compliance."

A spokesman for the Teamsters' Union at its headquarters in Washington said it was union policy not to comment on pending litigation.

Labor Department Scored

Regarding Labor Department intervention, Mr. Shenker said: "As far as I am concerned a contract is a contract. I don't think the Labor Department should have anything to say about it."

"I challenge any authority

that seeks to go above the terms of a written contract. The only reason the pension fund gives for not complying with terms of the loan agreement is this request from the Labor Department."

Mr. Shenker, a St. Louis lawyer, said that bids were received Wednesday for the proposed \$75 million, 1,000-room expansion of the Dunes Hotel. Groundbreaking is scheduled for next month. If the bid is not awarded within 45 days the hotel has to seek new bids.

Mr. Shenker said that the Dunes Hotel would suffer a loss of earnings and loss of prestige if groundbreaking and expansion plans did not proceed as scheduled. He did not discount the possibility of negotiating a new loan with the teamsters' pension fund when he spoke at a Las Vegas news conference yesterday.

L.K. Nevada Inc., wholly owned by Mr. Shenker, gave up a \$17 million teamster pension fund loan to help assure the \$40 million loan for the

Dunes Hotel project, Mr. Shenker said. The \$17 million was used by Mr. Shenker to pay 100 percent of the pension fund's cost.

Mr. Shenker's attorney, James R. Ho, said that the teamsters' pension fund suit was filed in Federal court.

Labor Dept.

In Washington, a Labor Department spokesman said the court case was not a precedent until it had been decided. However, he said that persons in the teamster's suit "are delighted" with the action. "This demonstrates investigation something," he said.

A joint Labor Department and Justice Department investigation has been in progress for several days.

COUNTRY AID THE FE



RELIGIOUS SERVICES

PRESBYTERIAN

The Presbyterian Church of New Rochelle
479 North Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Sunday, July 4, 1976
Morning Worship 10:00 A.M.

The Preacher:
Mr. William P. Thompson
Stated Clerk of the General Assembly
United Presbyterian Church U.S.A.

The Bicentennial Singers
Donald V. Roberts, D.D. Pastor
Ford M. Lakerstedt, D.M.A. Organist-Chief Director

There is a place for you at-

MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH

FIFTH AVENUE AND 29th STREET
Ministers
DR. NORMAN VINCENT PEALE
DR. ARTHUR CALIANDRO

June 27
11:00 "Is There Any Purpose in Pain?"
The Rev. Douglas C. Smith
Associate Minister
CHURCH FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED

Musical Director, Alken Clark

ST. T. FIFTH AVE. THE REV. SUNDAY

July 4, 11, 11:00 AM, 4 P.M.

TUES. St. Peter 12:18 PM, 12:48 PM

YOGA

YOGI GUPTA ASHRAM
LECTURE
Sat. June 26 - 8:30 P.M.
"WHAT IS TRUE LOVE?"
Speaker Swami Madhavananda
50 E. 58 St., NYC - 759-1548

RELIGIOUS SCIENCE
ALICE TULLY HALL
Broadway at 58th St.
Dr. Raymond Charles Barker
Minister

Sundays at 11 A.M.
Science of Mind Lectures
TOMORROW
"The Preparing Power"
You Are Invited to Attend

WEDNESDAY - 8:15 A.M.
WEDNESDAY - 11:30 A.M. (6th)

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143 W. 51st St.
Minister
ERIC BUTTERWORTH

Sunday 10:45 a.m., 12:30 p.m.
"SLOW ME DOWN LORD"
Etc. from our radio, WEVD-FM (97.3)

Mon-Fri. 7:15 a.m.
Sat. only 7:45 a.m.
Sunday 9:30-10:30 p.m.
Daily 7:15 a.m., W.O.H.A. 1105.51
Sunday only 7:45 a.m. WHPM (108.1)

THEOSOPIY
United Lodge of Theosophists
347 East 72nd Street
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"KARMA and REINCARNATION"
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11th Street, NYC
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Sundays at 11 A.M.
Science of Mind Lectures
TOMORROW
"The Preparing Power"
You Are Invited to Attend

WEDNESDAY - 8:15 A.M.
WEDNESDAY - 11:30 A.M. (6th)

CALVARY
123 West 57th Street
R.L.C. MACE

8:30 A.M. - 10:00 A.M.
11:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.
7:00 P.M. - 8:30 P.M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

EPHANY
11th Street, NYC
10:30 A.M., Morning Prayer
Sermon: "THE ECONOMY OF GOD"

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

SAINT PETER'S
Pastor: Rev. Robert W. Brown, D.D.
New Office: 64 Lexington, Tel. 352-4005

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METHODIST

CHRIST CHURCH
PARK AVENUE AT 28th STREET
DR. DAVID JAMES RANDOLPH
Pastor

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

CATHEDRAL
ST. JOHN THE DIVINE
"The Cathedral opens its arms to all members of the human family." Dean Morton

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER
TRANSFORMATION, ONE WITH US
Rev. Norman J. Calkins, D.D., D.T.C. Pastor

METHODIST

JOHN STREET
DR. MICHAEL J. FRANKS, Pastor
Pastor: Rev. William J. Kelly

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

ASCENSION
Pastor: Rev. Donald E. Goodness, Rev. Robert W. Brown, D.D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

RESURRECTION
125 EAST 84th STREET
Pastor: Rev. William Dwyer

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

SALEM
Pastor: Rev. Robert W. Brown, D.D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

ALL SAINTS
Pastor: Rev. Donald E. Goodness, Rev. Robert W. Brown, D.D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

ST. IGNATIUS
West 87th St. (1 Block West of Broadway)

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

BRICK
Pastor: Dr. James Seth Stewart

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

GRACE CHURCH
Pastor: Rev. Robert W. Brown, D.D.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL

ST. JAMES
Pastor: Rev. Robert W. Brown, D.D.

Virginia

BILLY GRAHAM

Bicentennial Festival of Faith

Hear Billy Graham's message to the nation from historic William and Mary Hall in Williamsburg, Virginia... Cliff Barrows directing the Bicentennial Choir... Gov. Beverly Shea... Todd Smith... John Innes... Myrtle Hall Maloney and Evie Tornquist.

TV SPECIAL
JULY 4 - 10:00 PM
WOR-TV CH 9
JULY 5 - 9:00 PM
WPIX CH 11

مكتبة القرآن

During To

ST. T. FIFTH AVE. THE REV. SUNDAY

CALVARY

CHURCH OF THE TRUTH

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S

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HOLY DAYS

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ST. IGNATIUS

ST. JAMES

GRACE CHURCH

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COMMUNITY

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FIRST UNITARIAN

Ali Taunts Foe During Tokyo Battle

By H. MALCOLM
The New York Times
Saturday, June 26
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nn Page 13, Column 1



Mock herolics dominate weigh-in for Muhammad Ali and Antonio Inoki in Tokyo

Finley Files \$10 Million Suit, Challenges Kuhn's Authority

By JOSEPH DURSO
Baseball's battle of the century bounced into Federal District Court yesterday when Charles O. Finley sued Commissioner Bowie Kuhn for \$10 million in damages and asked the court to declare that the commissioner "has no power or authority to void the sale of players."
The controversial owner of the Oakland A's filed his lawsuit in Chicago one week after Kuhn had nullified the sale of three of Oakland's best players—Vida Blue, to the New York Yankees for \$1.5 million, and Joe Rudi and Rollie Fingers, to the Boston Red Sox for \$1 million apiece.

replay from the commissioner to the massive lawsuit which was filed in United States District Court in Chicago, where Finley makes his home base, and which was assigned to Judge Frank McGarr. But the owner of the A's, striking on a broad front, also attacked any notion that the commissioner has immunity from such lawsuits by agreement of the 24 club owners who hire him.
"That clause," Finley said, "does not give the commissioner carte blanche to do anything he wishes to do and to run and hide behind that rule. So we do not feel that the rule applies in this case at all."
"We are not looking for support from anyone. We don't think we need any. But the Yankees, as we understand it, also are filing a lawsuit this week."

Kuhn said at the time that it was not "in the best interests of baseball" for Finley to dismantle the powerful team that had won five straight Western titles in the American League, four straight pennants and three straight World Series. His action triggered the most clamorous dispute in a long series of legal crises that have been embroiling the sport, and Finley replied yesterday with a blockbuster of his own.

Finley's Reply
Even while the baseball world was bracing for the escalating showdown over the commissioner's power, Kuhn and Finley were busy yesterday exchanging fire over a second dispute. In that one, Kuhn noted Thursday that the A's had taken to run and hide behind that rule. So he ordered Finley to "remove any restraints" against using them in games or face new penalties.

He named the commissioner as the chief defendant along with the National League, the American League, the Major League Executive Council, the Yankees and the Red Sox. And he charged them with a wide-ranging list of offenses that included breach of contract, violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act, "deprivation of due process," denial of equal protection, "inducing breach of contract," conspiracy to deprive Finley of money from the sale of his stars and several civil rights violations. He asked the court to settle the issue by ordering Kuhn to rescind his decree of last week, directing Finley to "return the players to the Yankees and Red Sox, and to force those teams to pay the \$3.5 million in the original sale. These, taking dead aim at Kuhn, his long-time adversary during eight years as commissioner, Finley asked the court to order triple damages and to find that Kuhn lacked the authority to void the sales of the players.
There was no immediate

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Charles O. Finley, the owner of the Oakland A's, with his lawyer at Federal Court in Chicago.

Miller Benched as Mets Triumph, 7-4

L. MONTGOMERY
The New York Times
June 25 — Joe Ambrotto, rookie of the New York Mets, was the hero of a team a little hit

quickly and sat silently in the clubhouse. He refused to answer questions, and just stared straight ahead sipping a beer. Removing a player for not hustling has a certain cachet in Met annals. In 1969, the year they won the World Series, Gil Hodges walked out to left field to remove Cleon Jones from play after the outfielder was slow chasing a fly ball. The action ended a New York slump and some believe was the beginning of the momentum that carried them to the championship.

Today's victory, the ninth of the season for Jon Matlack, came on some unaccustomed heavy hitting by the Mets. Dave Kingman drove in four runs, three of them with his 24th homer of the year, and Mike Phillips had a two-run homer on the way to hitting for the cycle—a single, double, triple and homer.

Matlack was not especially sharp, and his teammates in the field were unhelpful at times. The Cubs got one run on a leadoff homer by Rick Monday, his 12th of the year, one on a bunt single by Dave Rosello and singles by José Cardenal and Bill Madlock, and another on a single by Rosello and a double by Cardenal. The other came when Phillips broke the wrong way on a grounder to permit a single and Ed Kranepool bobbled what would have been the third out of the inning to permit a run.
Matlack, who has been known to criticize teammates for poor fielding after difficult games, had nothing to say about the error of his roommate, Kranepool, today. The pitcher stalked away when the question was asked.
Miller's removal came in the fifth inning, which Phillips opened with a triple off the ivy-covered wall in right field. After Felix Millan had bounced out, Miller popped the ball down the right-field line and then watched for a moment from the plate as Manny Trillo, the Cub second baseman, gave chase.
Trillo, his back to the plate, dropped the ball. Phillips scored on the error and Mil-

Panatta Is Upset by Pasarell

By FRED TUPPER
Special to The New York Times
WIMBLEDON, England, June 25—The sun shone brightly, the women players asked officially for money equal to the men's and were turned down and most of the seeded players came through to their appointed places with one major exception. That exception was the defeat of the fifth-seeded Adrian Panatta, the hottest player in the world during the past few weeks.
[The Associated Press reported that Miss Pwert announced that the women players would boycott Wimbledon next year unless they were offered equal prize money.]

home, the No. 1 player in the United States.
Last night, Pasarell had four break points for the first set and lost them. He had chances in the second set and lost that, too. A long while later, as the sun disappeared behind the No. 1 court, Charlie had match point against him at 4-5 in the fourth set and fought it off, teeth bared, courage unlimited.
Sometimes in tennis it takes more than a few games—and even sets—to arrange the stage for the brawling knockabout, that this turned out to be, with the crowd



Charles Pasarell of U.S., after beating Adriano Panatta, Italy, yesterday.

Yanks Victors, 1-0; Ellis, Rivers Star

The Yankees may not own Vida Blue until the lawyers get done hassling him, but the rest of the Yankee mercenaries kept pouring it on last night when Dock Ellis pitched them to a 1-0 victory over the Milwaukee Brewers.
The one run was supplied by another imported player, Mickey Rivers, who lined the first pitch from Bill Travers in the bottom of the sixth inning into Yankee Stadium's lower right-field seats. Otherwise, the teams were nearly even—seven hits for the last place Brewers, eight for the first-place Yankees, who clung to their firm lead in the American League's East Division.

Ellis is a 31-year-old right-hander who won only eight games for the Pirates last summer, part of which he spent quarreling with Manager Murtaugh. But last night, prospering with the flying, spending Yankees, he pitched his fourth straight victory and his eighth of this season and thereby matched the level of performances achieved by two other Yankee acquisitions, Catfish Hunter (Oakland A's) and Ed Figueroa (California Angels).
Ellis was helped by two double plays in the late innings, but the most help he got probably came in the second, when Grate nettles made a backhand stop behind third base and threw out Bernie Carbo at home plate. Carbo, recently shipped from the Boston Red Sox to the Brewers, was so surprised that he didn't even slide. The

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

Anderson '52 for 'One of the Baseball Players'

in the New York Sheraton where the Milwaukee legend, Henry Aaron realized that he had left key in the room. Rather than go down to the room, he asked a chambermaid in the hallway to let her pass key.
"I don't do that," the chambermaid said.
"I'm one of the baseball players," he said.
"I'm one of the baseball players. That's how Henry Aaron himself. One of the baseball players. His gentleness eventually persuaded the chambermaid to use her pass key. But she never recognized Henry Aaron, who has hit more home runs than anybody in the history of baseball. Perhaps a chambermaid shouldn't be expected to recognize somebody who de-
fines himself as one of the baseball players.
That's the way Henry Aaron is. That's the way he is. Out on Seventh Avenue, a stranger had recognized and shook his hand and Henry Aaron had glowed at when the chambermaid didn't recognize him, appear offended. He didn't even tell her who he really thought of himself as one of the baseball players. He's the only one with 752 home runs. Back in 1952 he had wondered "if my power's gone" but at night's opener of a weekend series at Yankee he suddenly had hit five home runs in his pre-game.
"Every time I hit one," Henry Aaron was saying a smile, "some guy in Japan writes me that Sadaharu is another."

breaking 715th homer has been selected as the most memorable moment in National League history.
"I just beat out Bobby Thomson's homer that won the pennant for the Giants in 1951," he said. "I remember listening to that homer on the radio in high school. We had the radio down low so the teacher wouldn't hear it."
Henry Aaron appears more relaxed now that he is hitting home runs. For nearly the first 10 weeks of the current season, he had hit only two. But as he returned to Yankee Stadium last night for the first time since the 1958 World Series, the 42-year-old designated hitter had seven home runs, a .255 batting average, and 21 runs batted in. Some of his recent home runs were stroked with a bat borrowed from George Scott, the Brewers' first baseman. It's the heaviest bat Henry Aaron has ever used.
"It's 37½ ounces and 36 inches long," he said. "I've always used a 33-ounce, 35-inch bat. But the pitchers were getting me out on the curveball away. I wanted a longer bat with more wood at the end. The bat helped me. I hit one of my homers off a good pitch, down and away. I think George's bat is the heaviest in the big leagues. I think Richie Allen is next with 37 ounces. With a heavy bat, I just concentrated on hitting the ball through the middle. I don't use it all the time. It's so heavy it tires you out. I can't generate the bat speed every night with it."

Oh Is Approaching 700
as Henry Aaron was chasing Babe Ruth's total me runs three years ago, Sadaharu Oh, the Japanese hitter, is chasing Henry Aaron now.
"I last heard," Henry Aaron said, "he was six short of 700 and he's only 35 or 36 years old."
y Aaron won a home run hitting contest against Oh, 10-9, in Tokyo following the 1974 season.
s a very nice fellow," Henry Aaron recalled. "He's a pull hitter, and he got a lot of short walls to over there. But he's a very good hitter. How many he would hit here I don't know, but he's a very er, a left-handed hitter. When the Mets were over was hitting home runs off Jon Matlack, so you s a good hitter."
natter how many home runs Sadaharu Oh hits, ron's stature won't really be tarnished. His record-

Not Tempted to Continue
Henry Aaron hit 12 home runs and batted .234 last season. He hit only four homers over the last three months. But he thinks he's more comfortable in the American League this season.
"I don't feel like a stranger now," he said. "I know the pitchers better and I know the umpires better. You can't be choosy over here. You've got to swing. One pitch will be a ball, the next time the same pitch will be a strike. Some of the umpires aren't consistent. Back in the National League I used to go up and I knew I could get my pitch, but over here, I never know. I've adjusted to being a dh, too. Before batting practice, I put on a sweat shirt and run three laps from foul line to foul line, then do 75 to 100 pickups. Last year I just ran with the pitchers before a game. It wasn't enough. And during a game now, I try to keep a bat in my hand in the dugout."
But his recent streak of home runs hasn't tempted Henry Aaron into thinking about playing at age 43 next season.
"This is definitely my last year," one of the baseball players said. "I just want to have a good year and go out healthy."

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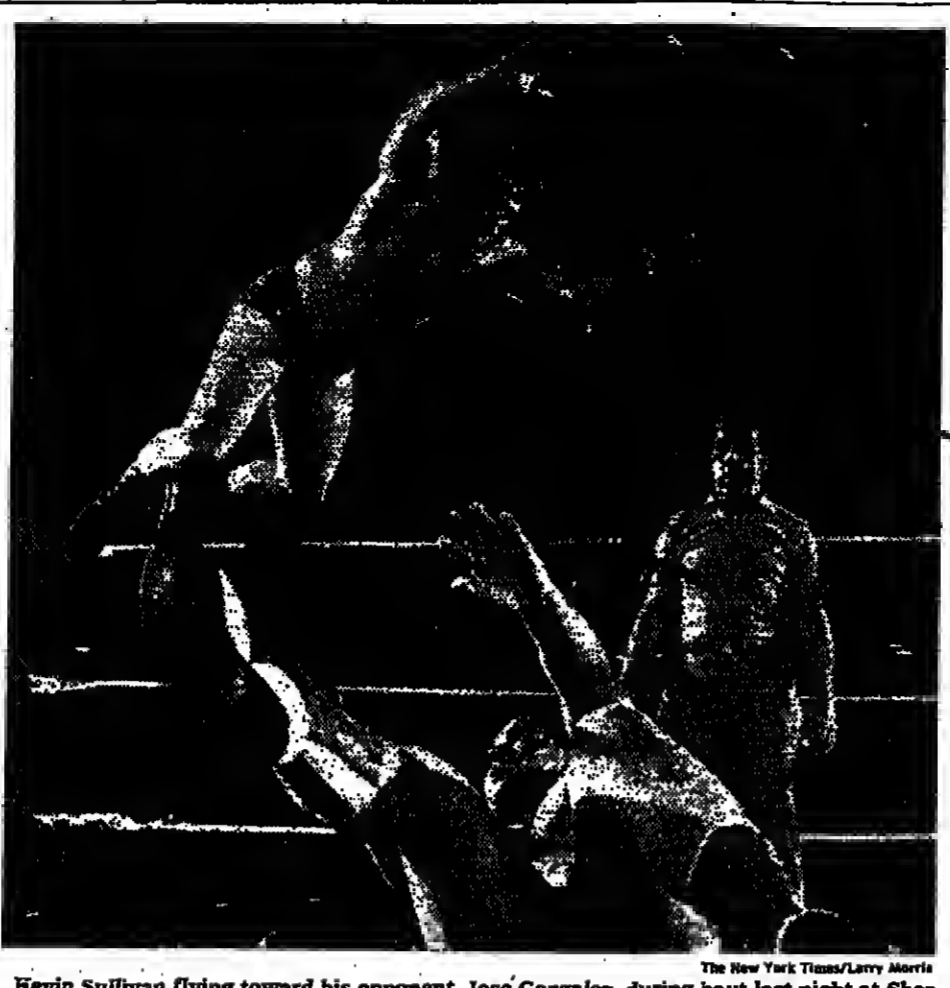
Wepner Throttled Andre in Third

By GERALD ESKENZI

Andre then picked up Wepner, as if plucking a tomato from the vine, walked to the ring and tossed Wepner toward the pitcher's mound.

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Andre then picked up Wepner, as if plucking a tomato from the vine, walked to the ring and tossed Wepner toward the pitcher's mound.



Kevin Sullivan flying toward his opponent, Jose Gonzalez, during bout last night at Shea

Liquori Hurt, Fails to Qualify

By FRANK LITSKY

"Can I tell you how I feel?" he said. "No, I don't think I can. Only four or five people here know. One is Steve Williams. After the last Olympics, I promised myself I would never put so much importance on the Olympics."

Liquori has been America's best miler since 1969. Last year, he took up the 5,000, which is a little longer than three miles. Today, in the United States Olympic trials, his injury forced him out of a 5,000-meter heat almost halfway through the race.

Dickson, at 69-136, Leads by 6 Shots

OAK BROOK, Ill., June 25 (AP)—Bob Dickson, a struggler for the last two years on the pro golf tour, shot a 69 through a strong wind today for a six-under-par 136 and a six-stroke lead after 36 holes of the Western Open. It was the biggest halfway lead on the Professional Golfers' Association tour this season.

"I hope the wind blows all the time," said Dickson. The 32-year-old Oklahoma who hasn't won since 1973 and has failed to be among the top 60 money-winners the past two years.

But it remained for Julius Boros to suffer the biggest humiliation. On the 14th hole, a par 4, he took 12 strokes. After putting out on

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Faunt's Inoki 'Marial' Battle

from Page 11

The electric through obvious show was lessening in heavy hitting, and the crowd of nearly 218 pounds, he wore black trunks and a vest.

Inoki kicked again but too near the belt for the referee, who cautioned him.

Summaries of U.S. Track Trials

MEN'S EVENTS

100 Meter Dash (Final)—Rayfield Durrett, U.S. Army, 11.7 (1st); Tommie Smith, U.S. Marine Corps, 11.8 (2nd); Willie Banks, MacCormack, 12.0 (3rd); Terry West, U.S. Army, 12.1 (4th); Robert Reardon, All-American, 12.2 (5th); Dennis Mitchell, U.S. Army, 12.3 (6th); Lenora, S. Joseph's, 12.4 (7th); John Craig, U.S. Marine Corps, 12.5 (8th); Ken McBratney, New York Pioneer Club, 12.6 (9th).

200 Meter Dash (Final)—Rayfield Durrett, U.S. Army, 23.4 (1st); Tommie Smith, U.S. Marine Corps, 23.6 (2nd); Willie Banks, MacCormack, 24.0 (3rd); Terry West, U.S. Army, 24.2 (4th); Robert Reardon, All-American, 24.4 (5th); Dennis Mitchell, U.S. Army, 24.6 (6th); Lenora, S. Joseph's, 24.8 (7th); John Craig, U.S. Marine Corps, 25.0 (8th); Ken McBratney, New York Pioneer Club, 25.2 (9th).

Moore and Vosler Lead Olympic Diving Trials

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 25 (AP)—Tim Moore and Kent Vosler of Ohio State finished one, two on the men's 10-meter platform in preliminary competition of the United States Olympic diving trials.

Moore, a 22-year-old deferring national diving champion on the platform had a score of 550.14 to lead the list of eight divers for tomorrow's final.

11-12 Hunting & Fishing Club

is accepting applications for membership. Club is located at Lake Edward, 1000 Apponaug Rd., N. of Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Ely scored 438.96 points putting together dives in which judges never gave less than eight points on a 10-point scale.

Fund Fights Drugs

AT N. J., June 25 (AP)—The police arrested about 50 and confiscated more than \$500,000 in drugs this year, funding informers and buying money from fund established by Mayor Mayor Raymond Jackson said today.

The 100-pound champion donated \$50,000 from his fight with Jerry Quarry in our years ago, but the money did not become for the drug-fighting program until late last officials said.

Panatta Upset by Pasarell

Continued From Page 11

glued to their seats in the mounting gloom, asking only to be at the finish.

The move he fell, the better Pasarell seemed to get, and took the third set and then the fourth and was ready for the clincher when the officials called it off until today.

And so they went on court to a new audience, making in the sun in a temperature of 102 degrees.

Panatta to serve Pasarell had a break point then, just it, fell down in the second game and won it. The audience warmed to the match, too, as they struggled down the stretch. Charlie tumbled twice again, and Panatta broke the tension by picking up a little bird and walking slowly over and handing it to a woman, Italian fashion.

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1974 35/MAGNUM FB/SF, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

37 PACEMAKER SEDAN '67
1967 37 PACEMAKER SEDAN, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

26 CENTURY 1966 F/B
1966 26 CENTURY 1966 F/B, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

1973 CHRIS CRAFT 33
1973 CHRIS CRAFT 33, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

1973 PACEMAKER
1973 PACEMAKER, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

1964 34 CC CONNIE
1964 34 CC CONNIE, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

CIGARETTE 32
CIGARETTE 32, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

KUAS 30 CUSTOM S/F
KUAS 30 CUSTOM S/F, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

CLASSIC 1907 33 LAUNCH
CLASSIC 1907 33 LAUNCH, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

56 Rybovich 1970-Rom Apply
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1972 T-CRAFT QUADRY 21
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1964 35 BERTRAM Twin 2800
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TROJAN 1969-75
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Business Opportunities 3826, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

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MARINE BUSINESS, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

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Waterfront Properties 3834, 200-hp outboard motor, 100-gallon fuel tank, 100-watt stereo, 100-watt radio, 100-watt TV, 100-watt VCR.

ut New York

oned Box and Bomb Squad

By TOM BUCKLEY

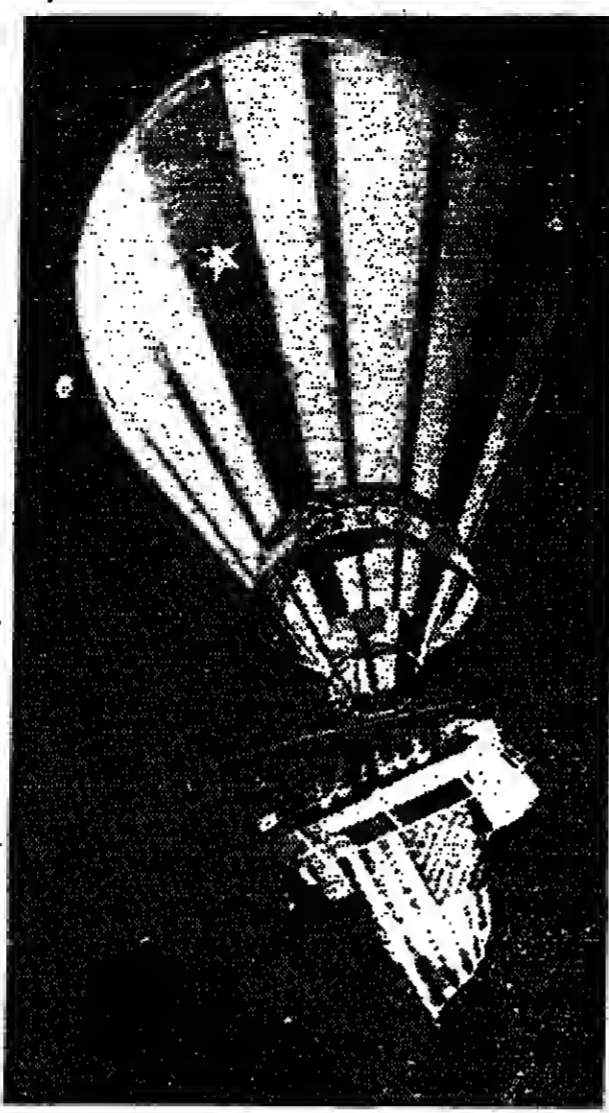
A young woman... thing inside was a sheet of paper done up as a scroll and tied with a ribbon.

Linda Jackson, the young woman who delivered the package, was still amused a couple of days later by what had happened.

Miss Jackson, a slim blonde of almost dainty chic, formerly worked for Vogue and in the New York office of Neiman-Marcus, the famous Dallas store.

"When I got the message I called the bomb squad," she said. "I told them what had happened and I asked them if they didn't think they ought to notify the other places where I had been to tell them the boxes weren't dangerous."

The bomb squad said that it didn't think it would be necessary, Miss Jackson said, but she pondered the question until she decided she might be digging herself in deeper if she began telephoning people she hadn't met to assure them that a box, which had probably already been opened in any case, was harmless.



ATTEMPTS TRANS-ATLANTIC CROSSING: Ten-storied helium-filled balloon with Karl Thomas aboard taking-off from Lakehurst, N.J., yesterday.

Halperin Says C.I.A. Uses Professors as Recruiters

SANTA BARBARA, Calif., June 25 (AP)—The Central Intelligence Agency uses several hundred professors and others at more than 100 American universities as "secret recruits," a former National Security Council aide said today.

Morton Halperin, who is now Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's chief of staff, said he had seen a list of names of some of the professors who were working for the C.I.A.

The Opera: Tasteful 'Pique Dame' Sung at Spoleto

By HAROLD C. SCHONBERG

SPOLETO, Italy—The 19th Festival of Two Worlds, better known as the Spoleto Festival, opened this week at the Teatro Nuovo, with a performance of Tchaikovsky's opera "La Dama di Piccola."

There were many fine things about "Pique Dame" (to use the familiar French terminology). Chief among them was the direction, production and costumes by Filippo Sanjust.

It so happens that Spoleto is in the heart of the black-truffle area. The black truffle is a delicacy of exquisite subtlety and, in the United States, of fearsome cost.

But one aspect of Spoleto, at least to this stranger, has not generally been commented upon. That is cooking in general, and cooking with truffles in particular.

ship between her and Hermann; understated, but strongly suggested. This is a character role, and Miss Olivero sang it with a voice that, quite properly, had more dramatic than vocal authority.

Naturally, relatively little could have come of this without a cast fully responsive to the director's ideas.

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American Guild of Organists Holds Fast-Paced Convention

By ALLEN HUGHES

In 1896, when the United States was only 120 years old, a group of organists got together in New York and founded the American Guild of Organists. Its purpose was to establish and maintain standards of professional attainment for organists and to elevate their status, not only in the churches, where most of them were employed, but in the general music world as well.

For nearly half a century the guild followed a rather unglamorous existence, but with the end of World War II, energetic young organists began to enter the ranks and the guild began to stir.

This week, in Boston, the octogenerian guild was proving to be an uncommonly lively citizen of the performing arts world. About 2,200 of its more than 17,000 members were attending the national biennial convention, busying themselves with an extraordinary variety of musical matters.

If the day did not begin with a seminar on electronic music (led by composer Daniel Pinkham) it might start with one on the interpretation of French Baroque organ music (led by André Isoir, titular organist of the Church of Saint-Germain-des-Près in Paris).

Some Other Options

And if one did not end the evening with a Boston Pops concert in which E. Power Biggs was soloist in Rheinberger's Organ Concerto No. 2, he could bring it to a ghostly close with a recital played by men long since dead at the Church of the Covenant, on Newbury Street.

As a note in the 88-page convention program book put it, "In the cozy gloom of a church, noted for its Tiffany studio windows and chandelier, a unique four-manual Wette Repeating Pipe Organ automatically recreates performances of leading organists from 1890 to 1931."

The organ equivalent of the player piano, the Wette device makes possible the revival of performances recorded on rolls half a century ago and more by players such as Eugene Gigout, Lynwood Farnam and Harry Goss-Custard. Gigout played Schumann's Etude (Op. 56, No. 5), Farnam performed movements from organ symphonies by Widor and Vierne and Mr. Goss-Custard interpreted Lemmens's "The Storm." It seemed appropriate that this event got

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CLIFF ROBERTSON • ROBERT WAGNER
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Theater: 'Hearst' Opens

The Patricia Hearst play and the playwright Mark J. Dunay agree on one point: it is Miss Hearst's participation in the armed actions of the self-styled Symbionese Liberation group was voluntary. It was, in other words, a conversion.

Mr. Dunay's play "Hearst," which is being done at the Performing Garage, 33 West 37th Street, explores that conversion. It attempts to say what went on between the time she was brought to the group's "safe house" at gunpoint and the time she left it, a self-proclaimed guerrilla.

The attempt is not a success. Between the play's clumsy construction and some amateurish performances that make the writing even more stilted than it is, we are left in considerable confusion about the author's intentions and without much incentive to penetrate them.

Miss Hearst is dragged in at the start, cut off about a series of lectures about the injustices of the American economic and political system and the specific role of the Hearst family within the system. At the same time, she watches her parents trying to bargain with her captors on television.

Whether it is Mr. Dunay's writing or the excessively awkward and imbecile quality that is given to the character of Patricia by the actress, Janae Lee Miranda — she is like Alice gradually

THEATRE: 'HEARST' OPENS

deciding to throw her lot in with the Queen of Hearts. Dunay's play suggests that conversion is trivialized. Essentially she comes across as a spoiled, petulant woman, who, convinced that her parents can't or won't help her, goes over to the stronger side — i.e., her captors — and quickly adopts all their mannerisms.

This conflicts dramatically, if not logically, with the generally sympathetic treatment Mr. Dunay gives to the S.L.A.'s political intentions. At least for most of the play: at the end there is a kind of coda that suggests that the group's leader, Donald De Freese, may have been a police agent.

The actors, who worked with Mr. Dunay at Antioch College, show their inexperience. They stamp around and posture. No doubt the S.L.A. did, too, but they were also real people in a real mess. We don't see any of that. Only Michelle Marie Murphy, as Angela Atwood, and Susan Sbaeffer, as a particularly touching Camilla Hall, project any notion of genuine character.

The set is fine. Hung about with posters about such things as the gross national product of Cuba — the statistics are very fond of other countries' statistics — and an incredible collection of pictures, signs and artifacts, it looks like Tom Sawyer's left pocket.

RICHARD EDER

Dance: Gudde Company

By ANNA KISSELGOTT

Lynda Gudde is a dancer-choreographer whose work in the past has been doggedly out of the mainstream of current modern dance. While most of her contemporaries have been attracted to pure movement and nondramatic dances, she was determinedly expressionist. Her inspiration usually came from painters and writers, and sometimes touched also upon social commentary.

Thursday night, the Gudde Dancers opened a season that will last through Monday at the Marymount Manhattan Theater, 221 East 71st Street.

There has always been an unabashed element of sensuality in Miss Gudde's work, and this time it surfaced most directly in one of three operas on the program called "Introito ad altare Dei." The music, on tape, consisted of excerpts from Verdi and the choral singing of Russian Orthodox church hymns.

The five dancers were dressed as nuns and the rigid compositional patterns of the beginning complemented the chasteness of their demeanor. It was not long, however, before their devotion turned to

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LAYOT

In Bamboo Shacks, Artisans Struggle to Preserve Art of Batik

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN
Special to The New York Times

JAKARTA.—Ten years ago driven by hunger and a vanishing demand for the ancient craft she learned from her mother—who learned from her mother before her—Napsiah left her village near Pekalongan in central Java, and moved to the capital, Jakarta.

Today, she works 12 hours a day with more than 100 other craftsmen in a stifling bamboo shack with earth floors, carefully stenciling intricate designs in hot wax onto the fine cotton cloth that will become batik.

She is one of a shrinking number of women who remember the art. Her children have never taken the trouble to learn it. It is an art that is falling victim to machine-made imitations at home and cheap copies abroad.

Napsiah's eyesight is failing from the long hours of finely detailed work under the dim light that cuts through the wax fumes as she squats on the hard floor. And business being what it is these days, her boss does not know how much longer she will be able to employ Napsiah or any of her co-workers.

There are new batik designers today, men such as Iwan Tirta, who works with such international names in fashion as Oscar de la Renta and "Mary" McFadden. But even they are fighting a losing battle; they are convinced their experiments with new fabrics and the new techniques are the only thing that is keeping the industry alive.

Ancient Craft

The basic technique of hand-drawn batik is the same as it was centuries ago. A small pipe-like bamboo stylus filled with molten wax and tapering to a fine metal point is still used to trace the designs on the bare cloth. The cloth is then dipped in the vat of dye; where the wax has been traced, the color is omitted. The wax is then removed and the next color stencil is traced on.

For each color, an entirely new series of wax tracings is necessary and for detailed patterns it is a tedious and lengthy process.

The problem facing the industry began about five years ago when a group of Chinese entrepreneurs brought screen printing to Indonesia, setting up batik factories that can turn out in a day 2,000 pieces of cheap batik cotton with 10 laborers instead of the 200 pieces that the 150 workers can produce in Sida Mukti factory where Napsiah labors. These new batik mills

spread the fame of batik across Hong Kong and Japan to Europe, and the United States. As its popularity grew, it soon became obvious that few but the most educated connoisseurs could tell the difference between Napsiah's skilled work and the cheap imitations; that the huge textile mills of Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan began knocking off.

But a very real difference there is. Batik came to Indonesia more than 1,000 years ago—probably from India or southern China and the craftsmen in the hills of Central Java immediately began to refine and adapt it.

Individual Meanings

The designs gradually acquired their own intricate meanings; the Parang patterns, reserved for the royal courts of Jogjakarta and Surakarta, indicated the precise rank of the wearer; the Siokukti design, worn by the bridal couple on the wedding night, symbolized good wishes and fortune; the gold batiks of Kumudaretna, with their closely entwined designs of plants and leaves, told of wealth.

In the copies from abroad, much of the detail work is lost. The screen printed cloth is printed only on one side instead of the double-sided matched pattern of true batik. As a result, the color and density are far less vivid and, while each piece is more uniform, it loses some of the intensity of the hand-done variety.

In the hand-drawn batik no two pieces are identical. There are no regular repeats of the patterns, they repeat only as the mind and eye of the artist dictate.

"In the old days, the aristocracy provided the taste and the finesse, the lower classes produced the skill," said Iwan Tirta, who trained as a lawyer until he "rediscovered my heritage" and became one of Indonesia's leading contemporary designers.

"Today, though, the lower classes do not possess the skill any more," Mr. Tirta said sadly, "and the upper classes have gone into eclipse. So I have had to step into the shoes of the aristocracy. After all, aristocracy to me is only a state of mind."

To try to preserve what is left of his heritage, Mr. Tirta, a 40-year-old man who himself favors baby blue voile shirts, began traveling the world to sell the idea of the original batik to designers and decorators.



Women work painstakingly on the precise hand-waxing of batik, a task that requires considerable design skill.

Iwan Tirta, one of Indonesia's best-known batik artists and using different fabrics, shows one of the many patterns he h

ers and decorators.

He found, unfortunately, that Chinese textile businessmen had been there before him, peddling their mass produced wares, but, even more importantly, selling the designs that were copied even more efficiently by the mass mills of Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

To compete, Mr. Tirta

branched into a variety of new fabrics—heavier weight cottons for interior decorating, crepe de chine, voile, silk, satin and wool, all of which meant developing new techniques of hot waxing and printing.

In his Spanish-style studio/showroom, batiks are stacked floor to ceiling. On request, Mr. Tirta will drag out an

entire range of designs from ancient Japanese patterns to modern stone rubbings that he is doing on batik for a Houston art gallery.

"Each layer of civilization leaves its mark on the technique," he said, "and I hope ours will be no different. I only hope it is not our civilization that destroys it."

The Not-So-Terrible Gets Jump on Garden

By RICHARD W. LANGER

The toad suffers from bad press. Even in his best and probably only leading role, as star of "Wind in the Willows," the toad's brilliance is somewhat overshadowed.

His kissing cousin, the frog, romps through cartoon features and European fairy tales as a perfectly charming little creature. In fact, when it comes to kissing, is there a little girl who hasn't at least once contemplated giving a tentative peck to a passing frog, just in case it might turn into a prince? But a toad? Who would risk getting warts on their lips?

What set me to thinking about the toad's image problem was the appearance of one of these creatures on the steps of my study early one evening.

He—B. Toad, as I dubbed him, the fellow being brown—sat motionless on the cool concrete. As I myself sat down on the stoop, his bulging eyes, shimmering cold, winked at me in a most friendly fashion. Technically, the toad has nictitating eyelids. This does not mean that he is particularly adversely affected by the billows of smoke from my pipe, but rather that his eyelids come up from below instead of dropping down in the manner to which we are more accustomed.

It makes for an interesting wink, and

To paraphrase, the garden, however well you find the one in you to him, for this singular will devour up to 10,000 insects per day, or, if you prefer, to another creature who does the same such as these but ever.

The toad has a long rubber band to snare such bugs, cutworm quilts, ants, tent caterpillars, some good spiders.

Unlike the equally which spends its life in toad is a land dweller. Since he tends to garden, with or without the largest per cent insects injurious to the garden, but that's not the eyes of the toad to a gardener, but that's heavy appetite.

Now, mind you, the toad's particular appreciation of earthworm intestines of the garde



The New York Times/Suzie McNeill

perhaps was what drew Shakespeare's attention to the jewel-like eyes—it may be noted that the rest of Toad did not fare as well under his pen.

Since he appeared to be going nowhere, I picked up B. Toad up for a closer look. Immediately I was greeted by that wet feeling with which fathers of young babies are so familiar, discovering on occasion that their application of diapers has not come up to spec.

In the case of the toad, however, the dampness is most apt to be a glandular secretion. It comes from the "warts," particularly those two bumps above and behind the ears, known as parotid glands. The secretion is milky white and poisonous to most animals when swallowed. But it does not cause warts. However, should it happen to get into the observer's eyes, or should one risk a kiss in the hope of stumbling on at least a baronet or lesser industrialist in a position of influence, the burning sensation is most painful. It is always best to wash one's hands after handling one of these creatures.

Unlike his mucid aquatic doppelgänger, the frog, a toad's skin is perfectly dry. The various unpleasant secretions he releases when frightened and his coldness are what for centuries caused people to imagine the amphibian slimy. Quite the opposite, the skin of a toad is so dry that it absorbs water like blotting paper—which is the way the toad takes his liquids, for he cannot drink in the more customary fashion.

What brings the toad to mind here is Logan Pearsall Smith's unfamiliar quotation (almost all quotes involving toads are unfamiliar): "There is a toad in every social dish, however well they cook it."

sol. However, the nut is limited, since he can't for these annelids usually cool spring evenings when tures surface to frolic in.

If, perchance, while garden, you come upon a worm with thoughts minute to observe his nit toad is not.

Unlike the eager you for a tiddly to dangle in nies down by the pond, t his prey carefully. He cir ly until he is certain he ca by its head. If he did not l the beginning of the worm, dive for shelter and the to with half a meal at bee prone to breakage when i hole.

Besides, the worm has t extending backward from ments. Swallowing a worm be for the toad like your s hetti with fishhooks ember.

As to the particular. B. T tated my foray into ele ecology, he was last seen d first into the mouth of a ga snake, all foot and a half time later seen descending throat of one of my hens.

Now this diverges slight Bierce's definition of edib and wholesome to digest, a toad, a toad to a snake, a s pig to a man. . . Still, yo ber B. Toad the next time i a garden-fresh salad.

Fashion Forecast—for 2076, Not Next Fall

By BERNADINE MORRIS

It's apparently a throwback to the space-age fashions of the 1960's, what with the acres of plastic, the emphasis on white and silver. But it's actually a projection into the future by 23 fashion designers on Seventh Avenue.

Jumping over the Bicentennial, Bonwit Teller has trained its sights on the year 2076 and assembled a Tricentennial fashion collection.

The clothes happen to indicate just how such designers as Bill Blass and Diane Von Furstenberg think about fashion 100 years hence.

For Mr. Blass, the future is silver sequin pants with feet like Dr. Dentons, topped by a floating white jersey poncho that floats around the body. Victor Joris turned out a clear plastic jumpsuit with white dots and white knitted cuffs.

Kasper's white plastic pants suit is lined with curving glass tubes that can carry, in season, a heating agent or a coolant. People will be independent of weather conditions, Kasper believes.

Not every designer believes fashions of the last decade were a harbinger of the next century.

"People weren't so crazy about vinyl and silver in the 60's," Calvin Klein said. "Why should we think they'd want it 100 years from now?"

He said he thinks that the same trends that are evident today will be continuing in the next century, "only more so."

The trends he's referring to are for comfortable, functional clothing. So his contribution is a stretch jumpsuit with a bag to cart necessities around in.

"By that time, I don't think what's on the outside will be as important as what's on the inside, in the head," he added.

In design terms, Scott Barrie's contribution was among the most original. This consists of a black triangle, rectangle and square, which the designer handpainted in a rather spacey pattern of gold and silver arcs and splashes. The three pieces can be draped in innumerable ways, according to blueprints he supplied.

Donna Karan's length of fabric, gathered on

a rope at each end also makes up into a variety of different designs. Rena Rowan's jumpsuit—jumpsuits are a popular style for the 21st century, according to the designers—has shoes, gloves, and hood attached to it while Patti Cappelli's clear plastic jumpsuit is accessorized with a plastic bubble vest, white stretch gloves and silver radio.

In contrast to these Anthony Muto's design, a series of white scarves hanging from a gold rope around the neck, is almost conventional, "even though the body is revealed as much as concealed by the swinging scarves. It's also a bit Grecian."

Diane Von Furstenberg's design could be the most prophetic. She painted a display mannequin in jungle colors. People won't be wearing any clothes by 2076, she believes—they'll be painting their bodies instead.

The designers' work and their credos will be displayed in Bonwit Teller's windows for a week starting Thursday; after that the display will be shipped to the store's branches in Los Angeles and Chicago.

The clothes are not for sale, according to Kal Ruttenstein, the store's president. It's more of a museum exhibition and everything is just one of a kind, he explained. But, he added, if someone is dying to have one of the designs, the store "will make an arrangement."



Bonwit Teller's Tricentennial clothes include, from left, Alice Blaine's work suit for maintenance women on space station; Victor Joris's plastic jumpsuit; sequin pants, jersey poncho by Bill Blass.

مكتبة الامم المتحدة

Honor Ormandy, Hope

sey in id of the an Eliz- ing ris- ing Eu- and re- ceive as for An- glo- ictor of hestra, inory of the ve Mr. creary H. An- delphia nhasa- 1969 to is born me an in his title of the m- pire. re- ively also get at goes is. am, the ill pre- the em- o be- re- tived iliam O. Supreme day the izenship n- n Ven- ouse of Douglas and the ington, group is con- vention for his ment to sh, man- arcer as oidsman ader of s Band i testify a prom- nstr- ial in former i with inc. Mr. d to the ood, ad- ane user ear, and cocaine ac- cused ng. There

were reports yesterday that everyone entering the Federal courtroom in Macon was being searched by United States marshals because threats had been made to Mr. Allman's life. Judge Wilbur D. Owens, who is hearing the case, said, "Let's just say it [the searching] was done out of an overabundance of precaution."

Ingnar Bergman, the film maker who has given up living in his native Sweden because of clashes with tax officials, said in a newspaper interview published in Munich yesterday that he would make his home in that city rather than Paris, as originally planned. The 58-year-old director of "Wild Strawberries" and "Scenes From a Marriage" said he would move into a two-story house in Herzogenaurach, a fashionable Munich suburb, in October.

Lewis Mumford, the American writer and theorist on urban life and its problems, has been awarded the annual Cino Del Luca Prize, which carries with it a stipend of \$35,000. The announcement of the prize, made in Paris, said it was given "to recognize and honor the author whose works in science or literature constitute a message of modern humanism." Among Mr. Mumford's scholarly studies are "Myth and Machine" and "Technology and Civilization."

The California Legislature has joined in efforts to persuade President Ford to grant a pardon to Tokyo Rose (Iva Toguri D'Antonio), who was convicted of treason for broadcasting Japanese propaganda in World War II. Before the Assembly adopted the pardon resolution, 60 to 0, one member, Ken Meade, told his colleagues, "It is not too much to ask a President who found it in his heart to pardon Richard Nixon to pardon this woman." The state Senate passed the measure by a 22-to-0 vote, its originator was Assemblyman Floyd Mori, like Mrs. D'Antonio a Japanese-American. Mrs. D'Antonio served a prison

term and has been living in Chicago, but unless she is pardoned, she has no claim to American citizenship.

On the first jumbo jet ever to fly into the airport on Mahe, in the Seychelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, were the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who arrived yesterday to represent Queen Elizabeth II at ceremonies marking the Seychelles' independence. At the stroke of midnight on Monday, some 200 years of colonial rule, first by the French and then by the British, will end and the independent Republic of Seychelles will be born. Its leader will be Prime Minister and President-elect James Mancham.

When they were growing up in Washington while their father was in Congress, the three children of President Ford used to like to go with their mother Betty to the Smithsonian Institution in its First Ladies Hall, they often pointed to mannequins of former Presidents' wives and asked "Who's that, mama?" From now on they should have no trouble dividing who owned one dress in the display. Mrs. Ford has donated a pale green chiffon gown that now adorns a mannequin in the hall.

The Jaycees of America, a nationwide civic organization whose members are chosen for their tenacious pursuit of success, showed appropriate tenacity in Indianapolis where, in convention, they chose the 57th Jaycees national president. It took 24 hours, in which 29 ballots were taken, to give the presidency to Frank Ziebell, 34 years old, of Plano, Tex. The marathon voting broke the Jaycees' 1967 deadlock record of 22 ballots. Mr. Ziebell was able to win only because David Bell of Dyersville, Iowa, broke a three-way tie between the two of them and James Leonard of Delavan, Wis. The 8,500 delegates took so long to reach agreement that they had to vacate the Convention Center before their business was done. Their lease had expired.

ALBIN KREBS

LONG MAKES OFFER TO DROP TAX BOON

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

benefited my children or other relatives."

The fact that the tax bill contained two provisions that could confer major financial benefits on Mr. Long's children, his nieces and nephews and grandnieces and grandnephews was disclosed yesterday by The New York Times. The tax saving that members of the Long family could realize, if the provisions became law, could reach hundreds of thousands of dollars, over the years, and possibly millions.

Article Not Disputed

Mr. Long's statement did not dispute the accuracy of the Times's article in any respect. Instead, he simply said that he had not known that the legislation would benefit his family and defended the propriety of the legislation in correcting a problem that he said Congress never intended to create. He said the problem existed "all over the country."

Mr. Long's statement seemed to be addressed to only one of two of the bill's provisions that appeared to benefit his family. This was the provision that would prevent the continued use of the 22 percent oil and gas depletion allowance in cases where income from oil drilling was received by a trust and state law, or the trust agreement required the depletion to be allocated to the trust.

Louisiana law contains such a requirement and this provision would clearly affect all of the many trusts that exist for the benefit of various descendants of Mr. Long's. The Hon. J. P. Long, the late Louisiana Governor and Senator.

2d Provision Unmentioned

Mr. Long did not mention another provision of the bill that would apparently affect some of the Long family trusts.

This amendment provides that the depletion allowance will not be discontinued—as it is in other cases—on changes of ownership of oil properties—if a change of ownership occurs solely because of the death, birth, or adoption of a beneficiary of the trust.

Senator Long's commitment "to insist that the language that could favorably affect my relatives be stricken" thus apparently covered only the first provision.

It appeared probable, from the comments by other Senators after Mr. Long had spoken, that the basic amendments might not be stricken from the bill.

Senator Robert Dole, Republican of Kansas, who had offered the two amendments to the Finance Committee, said that he did not believe it was fair to remove them from the bill, because they corrected problems that Congress had not intended to create.

It was not known how many other individuals receive oil income through trust agreements and would be adversely affected if the amendments in question were not enacted.

Mr. Dole said that he had gotten the amendments from a Washington lawyer, J. D. Williams, who said that he, in turn, had gotten them from a Louisiana lawyer representing someone other than the Long family.

Mr. Williams told The Times yesterday that the Louisiana lawyer had asked him not to disclose the lawyer's identity.

"It was not the intention to give anybody a windfall," Mr. Dole said. He characterized The New York Times's article as "a cheap shot that didn't hit anyone and didn't hurt anyone."

Mr. Long said that it would be "all right" if the amendments could be changed so that none of their benefits would apply "to any of my children." He did not, at this point in the debate, suggest wording any amendment so that it would exclude his nieces and nephews, or other relatives, in addition to his two daughters.

Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, said he

Quiet Rite Honors Custer Battle

By GRACE LICHTENSTEIN

NEAR TWO MOONS' RANCH, Mont., June 25 — One hundred years ago, George Armstrong Custer, commander of the Seventh Cavalry, met a bloody, heroic, perhaps unnecessary death with his troops atop a hill near the Little Bighorn River.

At the same time, Philip Rising Sun, a 15-year-old Cheyenne brave, watched clouds of dust billow up from the battle on that same grassy knoll.

Today, Custer's grand nephew sat quietly through a memorial service for war dead at the Custer Battlefield National Monument, while the grandson of Philip Rising Sun proudly held a victory dance with hundreds of Indians on his ranch 25 miles away.

So passed the centennial anniversary of the Battle of Little Bighorn, also known as Custer's Last Stand. It is an event that in some ways epitomizes the contradictions that exist to this day in the relationship between white men and red.



Photo of George Custer, made when he graduated from West Point, is part of an exhibition on Custer that opened yesterday at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington.

Low-Key Celebration

For most Americans, it was probably just another historical date in a year filled with more than enough.

But for many Indians, especially Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho (whose ancestors made up the army against Custer), it is the only major anniversary worth celebrating this year. They feel that to honor the Bicentennial would be a little like the Japanese celebrating V-J Day.

The National Park Service, which maintains the battlefield, held deliberately low-key commemorations yesterday and today. Col. George Armstrong Custer Jr. of Pebble Beach, Calif., a retired Army officer, as well as a relative of Maj. Marcus A. Reno, Custer's formerly maligned underling, were among the guests.

No Time Then

Here along Rosebud Creek on the northern Cheyenne reservation, the ranch of Austin Two Moons, the grandson of Philip Rising Sun, was filled with more than a dozen teepees and scores of tents in preparation for the weekend's festivities.

"I am very proud my grandfather picked this

land," Mr. Two Moons was saying this afternoon, "because this was right along Custer's path."

As a Sioux leader explained, "100 years ago, our people didn't have time to hold a victory celebration."

Not long after sunrise this morning, several hundred Indians led by a Sioux chief, Frank Fools Crow, held a prayer service at the battlefield. At Two Moons' ranch, there was another ceremony, in which Virgil Killstraight, a Sioux leader, proclaimed, "We have survived 100 years of genocidal policy."

Mr. Killstraight pointed out how short-lived was the Indian victory at Little Bighorn in 1876. Just 14 years later, a large band of Sioux was massacred at Wounded Knee, S.D., effectively ending active Indian resistance to the white man's occupation of Indian lands.

Land Threatened

Nor were the Indian descendants of the victors over Custer certain that the red man's lot had improved that much since 1876.

True, some of the most blatant prejudices against Indians have died out in most communities. But Indian speakers were quick to note

MONTANA ALLOWS 2 POWER PLANTS

Accepts Proposal Fought by Environmentalists

Special to The New York Times

HELENA, Mont., June 25 — In a major setback for environmentalists today, a consortium of five Pacific Northwest utilities received permission to build two large coal-fired power generating plants at Colstrip, a small town in southeastern Montana.

The State Board of Natural Resources and Conservation voted, 4 to 3, to allow the utilities to construct two 700 megawatt plants and transmission lines, a project estimated to cost \$1 billion. The decision came more than three years after the utilities applied for permission under a state law regulating the siting of power plants.

The two proposed power plants, known as Colstrip Units 3 and 4 because two others have been built there, have attracted national attention as the focal point of bitter debate over the future use of the hillsides of tons of coal buried in southeastern Montana.

Opponents of the project advocate shipping the coal by railroad to the areas needing electricity so that Montana would not face the environmental damage caused by burning the coal at Colstrip. The utilities have said that it is more economical to convert coal to electricity at generating plants near the strip mines at Colstrip.

Appeal Probable

Opponents are expected to appeal the board's decision in Federal or state court, but their lawyers were uncommittal today, saying that they needed time to review the decision. The opponents include the Northern Cheyenne Indian tribe, two state agencies and an organization of ranchers.

After rejecting an attempt to kill the project on another four-to-three vote, the Board of Natural Resources imposed 14 conditions the utilities must meet to build the plants and lines. The conditions require the companies to pay for the operation of stations to monitor the impact of the facilities on the air and water.

J. L. Peterson, of Butte, an attorney for the utilities, said that the conditions would greatly increase the cost of Colstrip 3 and 4, but he was unable to estimate by how much. A stipulation requiring the utilities to build a pond capable of holding a 50-day supply of water for the plants will raise costs by more than \$10 million, he said.

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Eleanor Duncan Moore Is Married

In the Roman Catholic Church of St. Elizabeth Ann Seton here yesterday, Eleanor Duncan Moore, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lawson Moore Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., was married to John H. Reilly Jr., son of Mrs. Reilly of New York, and the late Mr. Reilly.

The Rev. William T. Wood performed the ceremony. Mrs. Pierce T. Selwood was matron of honor. Edward R. Reilly Jr. was best man for his cousin.

The bride, an alumna of the Greenwich Academy and Columbia University, is edi-

tor of Service Communications Ltd. Her father, who was commodore of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club in Greenwich, was with the Mobil Oil Corporation.

Mr. Reilly, a graduate of the United States Merchant Marine Academy and the St. John's University School of Law, is a partner of the law firm of Hyde, Dickerson & Reilly. He is also president of the New York Council, Navy League of the United States. His previous marriage was annulled. His father was a vice president of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Joan Marron Is Bride of Bradley Cost

Joan Catherine Marron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Marron of Hoboken, N.J., was married yesterday afternoon to Bradley Peter Cost, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Cost of Laurel, Md.

The Rev. John J. Morse performed the ceremony and celebrated the nuptial mass in St. Gabriel's Roman Catholic Church in Saddle River, N.J.

The bride and bridegroom were graduated last year from Georgetown University. She received her degree cum laude, and Mr. Cost received his summa cum laude. She is a candidate for a master's degree in hospital administration and finance at North-

western University, where her husband is enrolled in a joint M.B.A. and law-degree program.

The bride's father is director of institutional investing with Foster & Adams, a brokerage firm in Ridgewood, N. J.

Mr. Cost's father is president and general manager of the Columbia Door Corporation in Laurel.

The bride is a granddaughter of the late Michael Del Balso of New York, the founder of the Del Balso Construction Corporation, and of the late Joseph Marron of Ridgewood, the founder of the Coastal Oil and Home Oil Companies, both in

Benita Olinger Wed To Stephen Potters

Benita Olinger of New York and Southampton, L. I., was married yesterday afternoon to Stephen Potters of New York and Mount Pleasant, N. Y.

Judge A. Thomas Besley of the Westhampton Beach (L.I.) Justice Court performed the ceremony at the Southampton residence of the bride, who is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas I. Orner of Rolling Hills and Palm Springs, Calif. Her stepfather is president of Western Power Equipment and Manufacturing Company, Wilmington, Calif.

Mr. Potters is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Potters of Hollywood, Fla. His father, recently retired, is a former chief engineer with the World Trade Center.

The bride made her debut during the 1967-68 season in Los Angeles. She is a graduate of the Chadwick School in Palos Verdes, Calif.

Mr. Potters was graduated from Cornell University and is a partner in Potters-Williams Architects in New York.

Julia Comblor Is Wed

Julia Lillian Comblor, daughter of Mrs. Maurice Tascherant of New York and P. Hodges Comblor, was married in Paris yesterday to Claude Danger, son of Irma Papin Danger and Roger Danger of Elbert, France.

The Rev. Dr. Edwin H. Tuller performed the ceremony in the American Church.

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A POLITICAL DONOR CONVICTED ON COAST

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (UPI)—Dr. Louis Cella Jr., California's largest individual political campaign contributor in 1976, was found guilty yesterday of conspiracy, income tax evasion, tax fraud and Medicare fraud in the embezzlement from two Orange County hospitals of more than \$600,000 used primarily for political contributions.

Theodore Schiffman, 53 years old, a Santa Ana business consultant and Stephen Evans, 31, a former hospital administrator from nearby Laguna Beach were convicted on a lesser number of counts.

Attorneys said that all three men, who were each acquitted of one count of mail fraud, would appeal.

Air Fare Rise Rejected

The Civil Aeronautics Board announced yesterday it had turned down a request by several airlines to increase domestic passenger fares by 2 percent starting July 1.

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Books of The Times

Mussolini: Circuses, No Bread

By ALDEN WHITMAN

MUSSOLINI'S ROMAN EMPIRE. By Denis Mack Smith. 322 pages. Viking Press. \$12.95. Many Americans, thinking about Benito Mussolini, perceive him somehow as less malevolent than Adolf Hitler on the ground that there was no Holocaust in Italy. Readers of Mr. Mack Smith's splendid book will be shown that Il Duce was fully as genocidal as Der Führer, a Caesar (and not made of sawdust) who blithely consigned hundreds of thousands of Italians to their deaths in a vain search for imperial glory. Not only did Mussolini use the bloom of Italian youth as cannon fodder in Spain, Albania, North Africa and Ethiopia, but he also impoverished the peoples of Italy in his foreign ventures by lowering their living standards from 1930 through World War II.

Tracing the development of Mussolini's foreign policy from his advent to power in 1922 to his ignominious defeat in 1943, Mr. Mack Smith notes that in the early years Mussolini borrowed his nationalist ideology from the largely intellectual National Party, only gradually evolving a more personal policy. This consisted at first of a fairly modest dream of Italy (and himself) as master of the Adriatic. And in the Corfu incident of 1923, he discovered he could take advantage of the disarray of the other European powers in asserting Italian protection over a tiny but strategically placed island at the mouth of the Adriatic.

Cultivated a Myth

Theo, for several years, Mussolini did his best to create international nuisances that he might exploit for his benefit, while trumpeting the results as glorious victories under the Italian flag. One of the foremost historians of Italy writing in English, Mr. Mack Smith is at pains to demonstrate how assiduously Mussolini cultivated the myth of a powerful Italy.

The myth was essential, Mr. Mack Smith believes, to the assertion of an Italian role in Europe in which Mussolini would play the role of statesman and to the maintenance of Fascist authority at home. Locarno, Lausanne, Fiume, the Albanian protectorate under King Zog were all necessary circus acts, but without bread, to bemuse the masses of people and induce them to believe that their misery and poverty might eventually be alleviated through colonial expansion.

The bitter truth began to emerge in Ethiopia, where the costs of conquest proved staggering and the promise of land

for settlement did not materialize. After it was all over, Haile Selassie had his moment on the rostrum of the League of Nations, and European leaders were content to let him foretell the doom of nations that abandoned collective security while kissing him off as a booby that perhaps Mussolini deserved for being so moderate in his rapacity.

Although Mr. Mack Smith does not write history as a morality tale, he cannot resist noting that under Fascism "journalism and public relations were the most essential of all professional activities." And to the account of Mussolini's rise and fall, the most ignoble role was played by journalists, among them many Americans, who helped to portray Italy as a strong country under a strong leader. Some were bribed outright with cash, but most succumbed to the somewhat more subtle blandishments of prestige. In this, Italian journalists were no worse or no better, if you will, than foreign correspondents. Some of the latter came to repent their sins. Most did not.

Enchanted the Bankers

Mussolini's domestic aim, a reflection of his foreign policy, was to impose order and stability on Italian society, to protect the rights of property, to make his country safe for foreign investment. Propaganda was as efficient in its way as castor oil, truncheons and torture were in their way.

From 1926, when J. P. Morgan invested \$100 million in Italy, until near the end, Mussolini enchanted world bankers and industrialists. He was out only making the train run on time; more to the point, he was a sterling anti-Communist and solid gold in brokering trade-union activity.

Although Mr. Mack Smith scans the economic infrastructure of Fascism, he tells us enough to make it evident that Mussolini, for all his posturing, knew which side of his bread was buttered by bankers.

In considering the nature of Italian Fascism 30 years after its demise, it is good to have a book that discloses so clearly the malign nature of that movement and the sheer evil of Mussolini. It is sobering, though, to realize how easily he remained in power, how readily the masses of Italians were duped, how cynically a clever pragmatist was able to manipulate them and, finally, how sterile is military strength. Patriotism, it is evident, can not only be the refuge of scoundrels, but it can also be a nation's hollow triumph.

A Tip Traps 5 in Hospital Holdup

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

which handled the investigation, "You got to make sure it doesn't happen."

On May 27 an informant told detectives that on the following day, May 28, some hospital in Manhattan would be robbed at 7 A.M. He said he was sure it would take place, but he did not know at what hospital.

Detectives first checked the informant's credibility and found that he had been helpful in other cases, then checked with some 40 hospitals in Manhattan and learned that the only one with a money-delivery at that time was Sloan-Kettering.

At 4 A.M. the next day, 100 detectives, disguised as men, staked out the hospital at 410 East 68th Street and waited, but no robbery took place. However, Sergeant Albert Pica, who headed the operation, said that at about 7 A.M. a "suspicious" car appeared at the scene and he knew he was onto something.

"We felt they were casing the place," Sergeant Pica said.

Detectives Persist The detectives returned to the hospital—this time dressed as doctors and ambulance technicians—the following week, Thursday and Friday, when the payroll was delivered, and then the week after that. They were also there this Thursday. Nothing happened.

"There were times when we were going to give up," Sergeant Pica said. "But I just felt it was good information. It paid off today."

The detectives again went to

the hospital in the early morning yesterday, this time wearing either sports clothes or white hospital attire. At 6:45 A.M., two cars appeared and dropped three men carrying guns outside the Alfred Jacob Outpatient Building at 425 East 67th Street.

The gunmen entered the hospital through an open door that, according to detectives, is usually closed. The cars then moved to another entrance of the hospital at 410 East 68th Street.

Police Cite Pica According to Sergeant Pica, the suspects were on their way to the hospital's basement, where, he said, they planned to ambush a messenger and a guard delivering the payroll from a truck. The car was to be in a better position for a swift getaway.

Simultaneously, one group of detectives arrested the driver, who according to detectives said, "The guys with the guns are on 67th Street." Another group of detectives entered the peach-carpeted hospital and arrested the suspects. A third group apprehended the other driver after a short chase.

No shots were fired and no one was injured.

The men were charged with attempted robbery, conspiracy

to commit robbery and possession of a weapon.

They were identified as: Robert DeVaughn, 35 years old, of 2280 Eighth Avenue; Donald Holder, 38, of 23 West 83d Street; Shaghi Johnson, 25, of North Carolina; Willie Brown, 34, of 513 Amsterdam Avenue; and Billy Jackson, 39, of 101 Highland Avenue, Yonkers.

Detectives said that they were continuing their investigation and were looking to particular for an employee of the hospital.

"The job was time perfect," said Sergeant Pica. "The door was waiting for them."

Meanwhile, the informant, who was referred to the detectives by the Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau of the Treasury Department, remains anonymous and detectives said they hoped he will be able to tip them off in the future.

OFFICIAL RENTALS UNDER CRITICISM

New York's Leasing Policies Are Called Questionable

By EDWARD RANZAL

Manhattan Councilman at Large Robert F. Wagner Jr. charged yesterday that the city's private leasing of office space was marked by inadequate controls and by loose procedure that "invites political influence."

On the basis of a recently completed 10-month study, Mr. Wagner said that at a time when the city was reducing vital services it was spending \$155 million a year to lease more office space than was needed for its agencies.

The report, which calls the city's private leasing operation "a disaster," says: "Major political contributors hold many of the city leases. This raises questions about why they were awarded and how they will be renewed."

Mr. Wagner lists 19 lessors of property to the city who had contributed a total of \$55,450 to Mayor Beame's 1973 mayoral campaign.

The 19 lessors, Mr. Wagner said, hold 52 leases for which the city is paying \$9.9 million a year. He cautioned, however, that "in no way is this information meant to imply that they receive their leases because of their contributions."

Other Findings Among other findings were: "No city official knows exactly how many leases the city has signed."

"In Manhattan alone, city rental payments to one year cover the full purchase price of six leased buildings."

"While the city renews old leases and enters into new ones, there is an abundance of available city-owned space to house city operations."

A spokesman for the Department of Real Estate said that upon preliminary examination of the report he found it incomplete with distortions, inaccuracies and politically self-serving statements. The councilman has taken the basic facts he has gotten from the Department of Real Estate and he has manipulated them with half truths taken completely out of context.

Mr. Wagner recommended that the City Council enact legislation to prohibit city lessors and members of their families from making political contributions to campaigns for positions on the Board of Estimate, which must approve all leases. The board is composed of the Mayor, Comptroller, City Council president and the five Borough Presidents.

To correct other leasing situations, Mr. Wagner recommended: A complete inventory of all city space—both owned and leased—to be made by an independent outside group and completed by August 1 to determine whether the city is paying excessive rents; an immediate moratorium on approving new leases and reevaluating old ones until the inventory is completed, and the appointment of a special investigatory committee by the Council to develop a legislative reform program.

He also asked that a three-

Samuel Dushkin, 82, Violinist And Introducer of New Works

Samuel Dushkin, a violinist who helped to bring modern composers to public attention in the 1930's, died Thursday at his Manhattan home after a long illness. He was 82 years old.



Samuel Dushkin in 1942

Among those whose early works he introduced to the public were Ravel, Prokofiev, Gabriel Fauré, Blaise Faurchard and Igor Stravinsky.

The Russian-born musician was brought here by his family at the age of 8, and Blair Fairchild, the composer took him under his wing and took him to Europe to further his career as a violinist. He had started playing the violin before coming to the United States.

As a result, he had the opportunity to study with such famous teachers as Rémy, Fritz Kreisler and Leopold Auer.

Mr. Dushkin was associated with major orchestras in Europe, the United States, Israel, Egypt, and also gave recitals.

He is responsible for first performances of such works as Stravinsky's "Zigane" and works of Prokofiev and Martinu. He also introduced works by Gabriel Fauré, Fairchild and Stravinsky.

Mr. Dushkin performed joint programs with Stravinsky for a number of seasons and recorded Stravinsky's Duo Concertant, with the composer on the piano and Mr. Dushkin on the violin.

Mr. Dushkin also transcribed for violin and piano the works of both old and new composers. He collaborated with Stravinsky on a number of arrangements.

He is survived by his wife, the former Edith Rorimer, a daughter, Edith Socoro, a sister, Eva Kassan, a brother, David, and three grandchildren.

month period be set during which the Commissioner of Real Estate negotiate the voluntary cancellation of leases for space the city no longer uses. If this is not possible, the proposed aid, emergency state legislation should be enacted to allow the city to suspend payment on leases for property it no longer uses.

Mr. Wagner concluded that "even if the leasing program other than a model of efficiency, it would raise questions about the city's priorities."

The lessors Mr. Wagner listed as contributors to the Beame and not of Canada.

After Sex Charge Arrest: NORTH PALM BEACH, Fla., June 25 (UPI)—Mayor Ronald L. Heraty, arrested on a charge of soliciting the services of a prostitute, has resigned his council and mayoral seats "in the best interest of North Palm Beach."

Mr. Heraty, who pleaded no contest to the charge and paid a \$50 fine, said that he felt he was "technically not guilty" and that police used "entrapment."

He was one of 29 men, including a Catholic priest and a minor, arrested this week for soliciting a policewoman who was posing as a prostitute. Mr. Heraty admitted making suggestive remarks to the policewoman, but said that she did not enter his car.

Survivors of Representative Sutton, who was one of 15 children, include his wife, the former Lunell Callahan; a daughter, Jeffrey Dean Sutton Greene of San Antonio; two grandchildren, and four brothers and four sisters.

Other obituaries, page 26.

Canadian Airlines BEGIN STRIKE LAYOFFS

OTTAWA, June 25 (UPI)—Canada's two major airlines today began laying off thousands of personnel, and Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau said that the issue in the pilot strike over the use of French in air communications was "national unity and not other international carriers in cutting air links, declaring a partial quarantine on traffic in and out of Canada."

Air travel remained at a virtual standstill for the sixth day. Canadian Pacific Airlines announced that it was laying off some 6,500 personnel and layoffs starting today.

The 2,200 members of the Canadian Air Traffic Control Association threatened to walk off their jobs last week in a dispute over bilingualism, but a court injunction ordered them to remain on the job.

Canada's 2,800-member Air Line Pilots Association then walked out on Sunday, declaring Canadian airspace unsafe because of the dispute among controllers.

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Postal Service today that it was "encountering some difficulties" in moving mail to Canada because of the strike by pilots but that the mail is getting through.

"We are flying mail to border cities, then trucking it to the border," a spokesman said.

Union Supports Carter LOS ANGELES, June 25 (AP)—Delegates to the Communications Workers of America convention have endorsed Jimmy Carter, former Georgia Governor, as President.

G. J. Sutton of San Antonio, A Brother of Percy Sutton

State Representative G. J. Sutton of San Antonio, brother of Percy E. Sutton, Borough President of Manhattan, and of Justice Oliver C. Sutton of New York State Supreme Court, died of a heart attack Tuesday on his 67th birthday in a San Antonio hospital.

Representative Sutton was chairman of the Legislative Black Caucus in Texas and the day before his death was elected a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Survivors of Representative Sutton, who was one of 15 children, include his wife, the former Lunell Callahan; a daughter, Jeffrey Dean Sutton Greene of San Antonio; two grandchildren, and four brothers and four sisters.

Other obituaries, page 26.

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BOMBS ARE SET OFF AT FOUR LOCATIONS

Small bombs exploded early yesterday outside the Pen Am Building and two banks in Manhattan and behind a police station in the South Bronx, the police reported. There were no injuries and damage was slight.

The police said later that they received a "communique" from the F.A.L.N.—initials standing for the Puerto Rican Armed Forces of National Liberation—which appeared to take responsibility for the blasts.

The police said the communication indicated the explosions were to an economic conference in Puerto Rico set for June 27-28 to which the United States, Britain, France, Italy, West Germany and Japan have been invited.

The banks involved were the branches of the Chase Manhattan, at 857 Tenth Avenue, near 58th Street, and the Citibank, at 349 East 149th Street. The police station, which was slightly damaged, was the 40th Precinct station at 257 Alexander Avenue.

The F.A.L.N. has claimed credit for a number of other bombs in the city. The most recent instance, the police said, was last October when five bombs exploded outside books, causing little damage.

COUNTRY FUN FOR KIDS AID THE FRESH AIR FUND

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

- ACROSS 1 Something children make 8 Malign 15 Sluggishness 16 Amazons' conqueror 17 Salt holders 18 Appendages for musical 19 Container 20 Mill, 1848 gold site 22 Prefix for tend or tax 23 Reverses 25 Farm creatures 26 Inaugurate 27 Peta-fours decorators 29 "how", Wis. 30 Fond "how", Wis. 31 Alps' formative 33 Colorful sock 34 Roman poet 35 Jacob's wife 36 Place for wine 39 Beach loungers' quests 43 Concerning 44 City on the Danube 45 Follow 46 Countenance 47 Social climbers 49 How Kate coded up 50 Tokyo, formerly 51 Belooq 53 French sea 54 Brown study 56 Prestige 58 Showy flower 59 Slender vines 60 Pastry from Germany 61 Nail covers DOWN 1 Word with Sea or tea 2 Intensity 3 Hellespont swimmer 4 Annoy 5 Camargue seasons 6 Infectious agent 7 Toward the rising sun 8 Accept an R.S.V.P. 9 English county 10 Writes 11 Suffix for Japan or Siam 12 Appeal again 13 Like Dali's art 14 Heart of the matter 21 Albee's Alice 24 Old-World bird 26 Cousin of should'nt 28 Jewish month 30 Sir Francis 32 Kind of port 33 Power org. 35 Attack verbally 36 Mathew Brady's instruments 37 Plain and clear 38 Await future action 39 Ink mishap 40 Stubborn 41 Roman or Arabic 42 Oeborah was nne 44 Let out fishing line 47 He de la Cité location 48 Type of protest 51 Stir 52 Calif. wine area 55 Flightless bird 57 Card wool

Grid for crossword puzzle with numbers 1-61 indicating starting points for words.

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Turning Back the Clock

In its controversial 5-to-4 ruling to invalidate a 1974 law that extended minimum wage and maximum hour provisions to state and municipal employees, the Supreme Court has reversed far-reaching past opinions concerning the relationship between the Federal Government and the states.

Even on the narrow issue of the case, it is difficult to accept the view that public workers should not enjoy minimal protections granted by Federal legislation to workers in the private sector. But the ruling's broader import transcends the question of wage and hour policies. It signifies a judicial revolt against economic reform legislation reminiscent of an earlier Court's counterattacks against the New Deal. Viewed against the lessons of history, the majority opinion augurs substitution of an outmoded brand of politico-economic conservatism for policies guided by a concern for humane economics under the protective shield of Federal legislation.

Writing for the majority, Justice William H. Rehnquist held that giving Congress the right, under its constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce, to intrude upon "the conduct of integral [state] government functions" is to allow "the national government to devour the essentials of state sovereignty."

In fact, the plea of the challengers of the Federal wage and hour provisions was in large measure based on the argument that the Congressional mandate would be too costly, either in taxes or in reduced services. But on both counts—that of humane employment practices and the broader one of states' rights—justice and the constitutional intent seem to us far more persuasively dealt with by Justice John Paul Stevens in his down-to-earth dissent.

He failed to understand, Justice Stevens wrote, how the Government could be prohibited from interfering with "a sovereign state's inherent right to pay a standard wage to the janitor at the state capitol" when that same Government is entitled to withhold taxes from that janitor's paycheck, to require safety regulations for his work, and to forbid him to drive his truck at a speed of more than 55 miles an hour.

So simply exposed, the judicial theory proclaimed by the Court's majority is readily recognized as "mischievous"—the characterization applied to it by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. It is an effort to turn the clock back to the days when the ideology of states' rights was often synonymous with minimal concern for fairness and social justice.

Opening Private Schools

The Supreme Court extended yesterday the scope of a task it began some time ago of redeeming the promise of the 13th Amendment for black Americans. The high court ruled that commercially operated private nonsectarian schools could not exclude students on the basis of race—a far-reaching decision that comes as a welcome relief.

The Court decided the private school case on the basis of the current version of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, which was designed to secure for former slaves the rights of citizenship that the 13th Amendment, banning slavery, was intended to bestow. That act was designed, among other things, to insure for former slaves and their descendants the same freedom to enter into contracts that free white Americans had previously possessed.

As post-Reconstruction sentiment hardened into Jim Crow laws in the South and strong anti-black feelings spread throughout the nation, the constitutional amendments and implementing legislation designed to free blacks were rendered almost nugatory. Indeed, ingenious corporation lawyers were able to make the 14th Amendment work more to the advantage of corporations than for blacks early in this century.

But the debate on the employment section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 reinforced the applicability of the 1866 act to private employment agreements. In 1968, the Supreme Court applied it to housing. The Court's decision yesterday applied the existing principle of contractual freedom to private schools which are commercial enterprises.

As important as the application of the ruling may be to the parties directly affected, its significance transcends the immediate litigation since it clearly indicates that the rights of citizenship conferred after the Civil War are paramount over the exercise of rights of privacy and free association that might tend to diminish the grant of freedom under the 13th Amendment.

Adirondack Compromise

Republicans in the Senate have very little time in which to reverse a mischievous decision to hurry legislation concerning the Adirondack Park Agency. In a surprise move a party conference voted not even to take up a compromise package of bills already passed by the Assembly. The purpose of these bills was to improve the operations of the agency and to ease tensions between that hard-pressed office and some of the park's residents and local governments.

While the legislation is not wholly satisfying to either the agency's supporters or its most militant critics, representatives of both sides strongly favor most of it. The agency itself needs and wants the greater flexibility that the legislation would allow in enforcing its zoning restrictions. Both sides have everything to gain from the proposal to replace criminal penalties with civil sanctions.

Since the legislative package on the whole has the support of the Adirondack Park Agency, of the Local Review Board which is its fiercest critic, of the Assembly and, indeed, of the Republican leadership in the Senate, the conclusion is irresistible that it is being blocked by

those whose cynical interest is to see problems aggravated rather than solved, in the hope that if the strain lasts long enough, the agency may be abolished.

Republican Senate leaders owe it to the entire state, for which the Adirondacks are a priceless resource, to repudiate so destructive an approach to so important an issue.

Built-In Inflation?

News of the rise of the consumer price index last month at an annual rate of 7.2 percent was perhaps most remarkable for the composure with which it was accepted by the Ford Administration, by conservative bankers and businessmen, by most economists and by the stock market.

In part this was because most knowledgeable observers expected all along that prices would be rising this year at about a 6 percent annual rate, and the May figure, resulting chiefly from a turnaround in food prices and a jump in gasoline, simply confirmed expectations.

But even if the basic inflationary rate is no worse than 6 percent per annum, there is no reason for complacency. If that 6 percent trend were to continue, the present value of a dollar (now worth only two-thirds what it was a decade ago) would be cut in half just twelve years from now.

The race to stay ahead of so high a haste rate of inflation could severely harm saving and investment. Efforts to "index" against chronic inflation—by old-age pensioners, workers, farmers and other groups in the society—would almost certainly exacerbate inflationary pressures and expectations.

A high inflation, high unemployment pattern is already in process of being built into the economic system. In the earlier postwar period, an annual rate of price increase of 1½ percent to 2 percent was looked upon as "normal," but the society now is expected to get used to an inflationary rate three times as high. The postwar norm for "full employment" was taken to be an unemployment rate of 4 percent, but a jobless rate half again as high is now looming as "the best" a stable economy can be expected to produce.

This isn't nearly good enough. The nation is looking—with particular emphasis this election year—for a candidate and a party with an effective and humane plan for dealing with both inflation and unemployment.

Toward Court Reform

A nudge rather than a push should enable the State Senate and Assembly to ameliorate their small differences on three constitutional amendments dealing with court reform. The proposals would permit the Governor to appoint the judges of the state's highest tribunal, the Court of Appeals, choosing from names submitted by a Commission on Judicial Nomination; create a post of chief administrator of the state's courts to centralize supervision; and establish more efficient machinery for disciplining judges.

While these amendments do not cover more fundamental reforms—unification of all the fragmented courts within the State Supreme Court, centralized financing of the courts by the state, and merit selection instead of election of most jurists—they are desirable as a starter. The Legislature should surely be able to agree on these proposals before adjournment.

Balkan Borders

A Rumanian official vowed recently that he would respond "article for article, book for book" to a "scholarly offensive" that was being mounted against his country. At issue in this alleged war of the scholars are Rumania's true borders.

Hungarian professors argue that Rumanian Transylvania—assigned to that country by the Treaty of Trianon in 1920—is unalterably Hungarian, with the implication that it ought to be given back to Hungary. In Bulgaria, another group of professors is trying to bat down Sofia's claim on Dobruja, Rumania's share of the Black Sea Coast. In the Soviet Union, scholars seek to justify Moscow's 1940 seizure of northern Bukovina and Bessarabia, territories that, in the view of loyal Rumanians, ought to be returned to Bucharest. Rumania, meanwhile has its own researchers busily refuting the Hungarian and Bulgarian claims, while advancing Rumania's case against Moscow. Since these debates are taking place under Communist dictators, they are obviously inspired by the respective governments.

Communism thus has clearly not been able to extinguish Eastern Europe's nationalist passions, notwithstanding predictions by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that socialist brotherhood would conquer chauvinism. Indeed, nationalism strongly motivates the different peoples of the Soviet Union itself, particularly among such repressed minorities as those in the three independent Baltic republics seized by Stalin shortly before Hitler's 1941 invasion.

So long as this conflict remains a war of scholarly articles, its cost is small. But for the Rumanians—the astonishing dissidents of the Warsaw Pact who obstinately insist on the right to their own foreign policy, independent of Moscow—these verbal battles may seem ominous. Bucharest's leaders undoubtedly wonder whether military force may in time back up the academic researchers. The "scholarly offensive" is a reminder to the Rumanians of the territorial punishment that could be inflicted upon them, should they get too far out of step with Moscow's marching orders.



Letters to the Editor

Of Jimmy Carter, Church and State

To the Editor:
William Shannon's column on the religious issue against Jimmy Carter (June 17) appears to me off target. There is a very basic reason why many people distrust an officeholder who has strong religious convictions. It is not just misguided secularism. There is a concern that the officeholder who is convinced he is doing the right thing because his decisions are God-inspired through prayer may brook no challenge. Who can argue with the self-righteous leader who believes he is listening to and obeying the true word of God?

Any action such a leader takes could, in his mind, have the sanction of divine approval. As a result, his critics could become impious if not impotent. This leaves the skeptic with little recourse and much concern. I fear the arrogance of any leader who could believe that he has God on his side. It is not that every believer is a fanatic. On the other hand, every fanatic is a believer. As for me, I feel safer with a skeptic.

PEGGY L. DENNIS
Garden City, L.I., June 17, 1976

To the Editor:
It was like a breath of spring to be treated to an unusual—even atypical—exposition of intellectual honesty in William V. Shannon's "The Religious Issue."
While the direct issue at hand was Mr. Carter's involvement in religion, I found Mr. Shannon's reactions to the "civil religion of secularism" a most succinct and direct answer, and challenge, to those Americans who have aggressively pursued the "poisonous metaphor" of a "wall of separation" between church and state—including the members of the Supreme Court. Frankly, in all my avid reading of your pages, I have not seen this point of view so articulately expressed.

It does seem to me that something drastic and dramatic has to be done to counteract the "grave nonsense" of founding a constitutional theory on the "social fiction" that there can be

a real separation of church and state in America, especially at a time when all the Bicentennial "hullabaloo" in regard to the "religious mortar of American democracy" is once again tumbled from the rooftops.
In an age of moral degradation on so many fronts, the religious non-public schools of our land are educating precisely for these same values which contributed that mortar. And the least that they can expect is Federal aid in those areas where they espouse the cause of American democracy so valiantly.

JOSEPH KAMINETSKY
National Director, National Society
for Hebrew-Day Schools
New York, June 17, 1976

To the Editor:
William Shannon's contention that worries about Jimmy Carter's religion are coming mainly from those who are convinced God is dead seems to me wide of the mark. Voters are not worried about Carter's faith because it is theistic but because they would like to know something about the shape of his theology.

Does he believe with fellow Baptist Billy Graham that the Second Coming is close at hand, that persons can be possessed by fallen angels and that the unsaved will suffer eternal torment? Does he share William Jennings Bryan's disbelief in evolution? Does he believe that glossolalia and healing are gifts of the Holy Spirit? Does he believe that the Jews refused to recognize their own Messiah when he finally appeared in their midst? Most evangelical Christians answer yes to all these questions.

Some of us are convinced that how a Christian answers such questions is not unrelated to the kind of President he would make. And if Jimmy Carter has no opinion on these questions, or pretends to have opinions he does not have, that too is something we would like to know.

MARTIN GARDNER
Hastings-on-Hudson, June 17, 1976

The Hospital Issue

To the Editor:
I tried to explain Dr. Bertrand M. Bell's suggestion ("To Cut Hospital Costs," letter June 22) that District 1199 should negotiate a contract based on a "restructuring" of the health-care system to one of our members, Jose Baez. I pointed out that Dr. Bell sees a change in the present health-care system as "the real issue underlying the controversy" between our union and the League of Voluntary Hospitals.

Mr. Baez is fairly typical of our members who work in the hospitals. He has been employed at one of our major institutions for six years, has a wife and three children. His take-home pay is \$157.50 a week, the family's sole income (out of which food alone takes a \$65 bite).
Joe Baez is worried. Like thousands of others involved in this contract dispute, he is going deeper and deeper

into debt. Unless he gets a minimal cost-of-living increase in the new contract as recommended by a Federal Board of Inquiry, he and thousands like him could end up on welfare.

I carefully explained to Mr. Baez that Dr. Bell had supported his argument by citing several studies on unnecessary hospitalizations, costly diagnostic procedures and the fact that health-care costs have skyrocketed in the past fifteen years.

First, Mr. Baez thought Dr. Bell might be joking. "No," I said. Then Mr. Baez asked, "How can we [the union] negotiate a contract calling for a change in the entire health-care system within the next ten days? Our contract expires June 30."

Then he added, "Where I come from we have a saying which I'd like to tell Dr. Bell: 'Doctor, curate tu mismo [Physician, heal thyself].'"

MOE FONER
Executive Secretary, District 1199
Hospital and Health Care Employees
New York, June 22, 1976

Why the Judicial Conference Should Die

To the Editor:
Recently I issued a statement that I would not seek another term as the representative of the Judicial Conference of the State of New York for the Civil Court of New York City.

I have been a judge since 1969 and a representative of the conference for the past six years. In my opinion, the Judicial Conference has been ineffectual and should be abolished. As a former Assemblyman for eighteen years, I voted for the creation of the Judicial Conference in 1955; if I were a member today, I would vote for its abolition.

The Judicial Conference meets one day a year when a luncheon is served and certain legislation is discussed. There are no other meetings during the year of the full conference, although the Administrative Board may meet. The Administrative Board is composed of Chief Judge Breitler and the four presiding justices of the Appellate Division, and State Administrative Judge Bartlett, and is in effect the law-making and policy-making body. The rest of the conference, consisting of eighteen judges representing various courts, are never consulted with reference to any changes of orders affecting their courts.

The most glaring example of the lack of communication by the Administrative Board with the judges actually elected to the Judicial Conference was when the Administrative Board abolished the positions of the

legal law secretaries of the Civil Courts. I was never advised or consulted. The Office of Court Administration of the State of New York in a press release dated Oct. 30, 1975, stated: "For the first time since its establishment in 1955, the Judicial Conference of the State of New York, the principal advisory body in the unified court system, now counts among its members judges representing every kind of court in the system."

It is ironic that in the six years I have been on the conference at no time have I or the other judges except the Administrative Board been asked for recommendations pertaining to court administration. Although these offices were established by the Judiciary Law, Sect. 224, they are nothing more than window dressing; only the Administrative Board has any input or say in the administration of the courts.

For all of the above reasons, I announced that I would no longer represent the Civil Court and reiterate my belief that either the Judicial Conference, including the Administrative Board, be abolished or that all members, including those not on the Administrative Board, be advised of any proposed changes prior to their enactment by the Administrative Board and at least be afforded the opportunity to submit any proposal affecting the particular court to its members.

ORREST V. MARESCA
New York, June 17, 1976

Bicentenn

Are We C

To the Editor:
During a r mused long a centennial celebrated, are we cal achieve other nation wealth and p —to what pu attainments to face of hunge



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Beechhur

2 Rejected

To the Editor:
New York St new museum in July 1. The old Education Buildi its exhibits are t of the unique, hibits—the six b constructions and restoration—are open to public vi

Cast from Livin, Iroquois environ and perhaps the I world. They hav admired by militi tors, impressing authenticity and i The Coboes ma, 1922, is the only world.

Misconceptions that these exhibit are not accurate, the new museum's false and could d to our state. Th groups and the ma cultural, historics esthetic value. Ther for their being take

Although not sp have been educat: State Museum for t of the great valie I ask as an indivi demand these rest: the new museum : our descendants.

Alb

To Legalize Pr

To the Editor:
At a time when I managing with a red overcrowded jails ar burdened court sy effort to cleanse t area of its ubiqn seems ill-conceived.

By legalizing prosti lators could advance i century through co- oments into the city's attempt could then be these businesses by th Consumer Affairs and by the Health Depart would then be free to tion to the problem (Minors could find legal abuse. And of course enues would be generat and income tax.

Additionally, the del officially sanctioned re would enable the poli to detain streetwalki strayed out of the desig thus insure the integri neighborhoods. SH

New York,

The New York Times Company

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ing In For erson

issell Baker

of June. Thomas Jefferson more days to get of Independence with-orth of July, and so far only ooe sentence. It is The boos of the specdelphia cascade down llands as he struggles ill into the second sen-

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SERVER

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say "all men," Tom. That's you don't want to say sm't sound as official as of." Read on.

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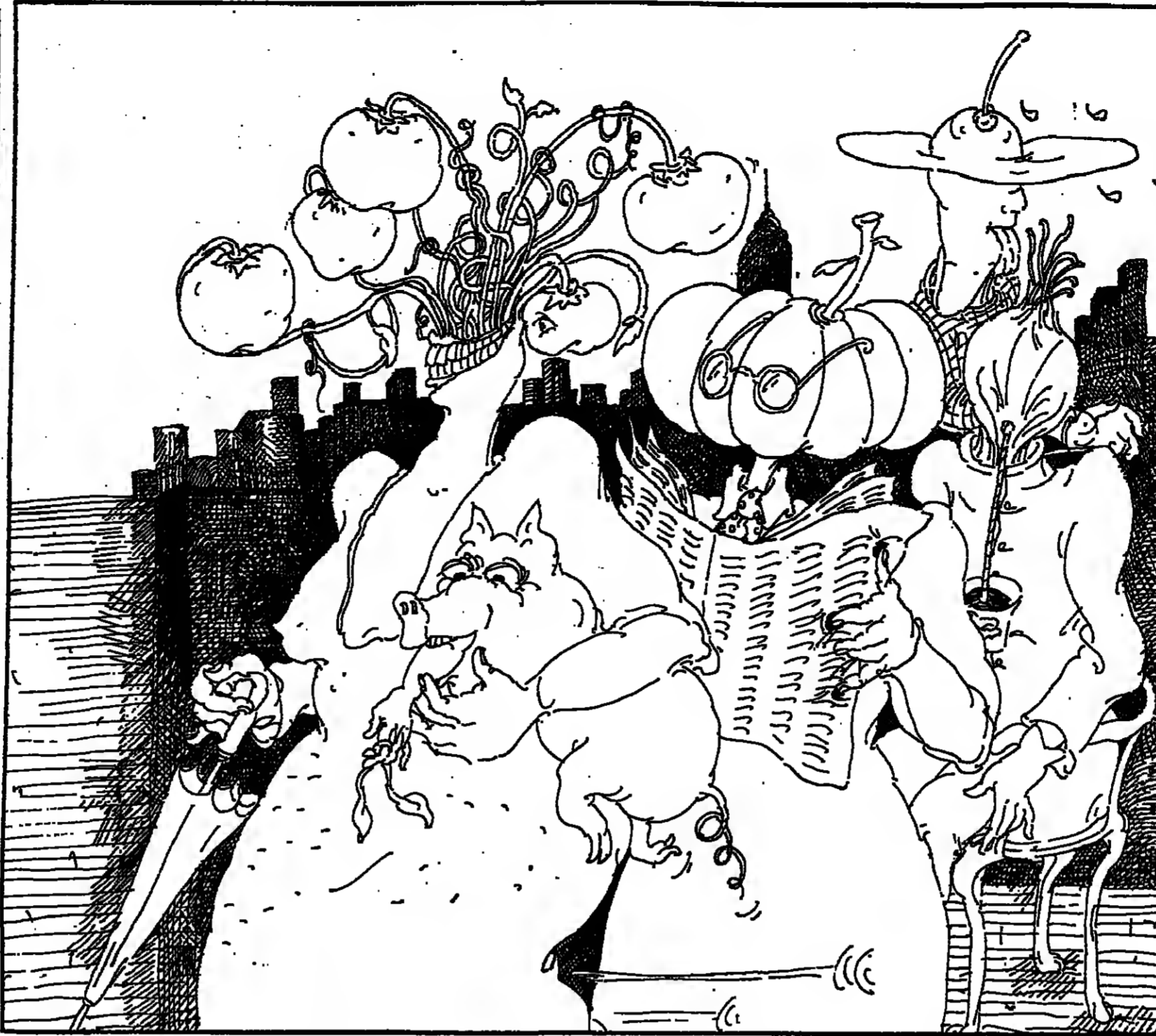
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Cruelty in Vegetarianism

By Eldon W. Dickens Jr.

IOWA CITY—The practice of eating meat has been severely criticized by vegetarians, who advocate that animals ought to be accorded a right-to-life similar or equal to that of humans. Unfortunately, there is unavoidable inconsistency in this vegetarian view-point.

Most people familiar with modern biology would agree that no species stand alone but that all are part

of a greater organism. The various communities, biomes and ecosystems that are the vital tissues of the ecosphere are constructed of mutually dependent classifications of organisms. This interdependence is often portrayed in charts of nutrient cycles and energy pyramids.

This implies that the fortunes of the flora of a community are as important as the fortunes of its fauna. Any effort to preserve populations of

animals, without considering the relationships to other organisms, is futile and foolish. It is as justifiable, ecologically, to argue that plants have as much right to occupy certain territory, and to live, as do the herbivorous animals that feed on them, or the carnivorous beasts that crown the food pyramid.

The classic philosophical approach to this issue has been based on the concept of "sentience" and those beasts which have been visualized as being sensitive to pain have, traditionally, been protected. Therein is more anthropomorphism than argument.

All organisms, flora and fauna alike, must be able to respond to their environment; this is a prerequisite of life. Any alleged difference in perception is

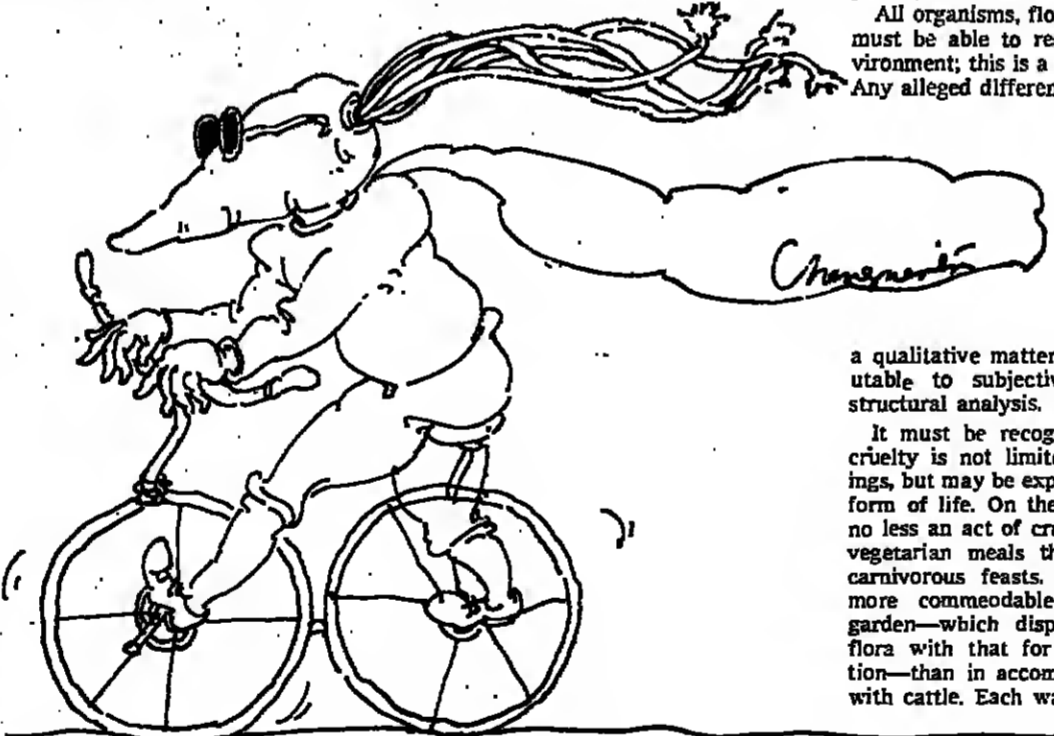
life, for, as the energy pyramid graphically illustrates, that is the nature of life.

The vegetarian viewpoint ignores, perhaps even denies, an immense source of cruelty, environmental destruction, and waste of life, while self-righteously and hypocritically assailing those who partake of animal flesh. In fact, the production of plants for food involves a tremendous amount of chemical pollution, environmental destruction and systematic waste. Certainly, ethical commitment to, or financial support of, this situation is no more commendable than the purchase and use of meat. Rather, it is apparent that neither eating plants nor eating animals is, of itself, immoral or cruel. There are benefits and disadvantages in each.

It is impossible to give equal consideration to other species without sacrificing ourselves, since those other species must be plants as well as animals. Thus, it is apparent that there is no moral basis for the vegetarian discrimination.

There are, however, both practical and ethical reasons to protect the ecosphere from overpopulation, over-exploitation, and overpollution by the human species. To this end, the emphasis upon protecting animals is terrifyingly shortsighted. After all, the vast majority of rare and endangered species are flora. The danger facing these plants is a clear and unmistakable warning that the danger to this world comes not from our taste for meat and hunting.

Eldon W. Dickens Jr. is a student of the University of Iowa.



a qualitative matter, and more attributable to subjective empathy than structural analysis.

It must be recognized that human cruelty is not limited to sentient beings, but may be expressed against any form of life. On the other hand, it is no less an act of cruelty to forage for vegetarian meals than to forage for carnivorous feasts. There is nothing more commendable in managing a garden—which displaces the natural flora with that for human consumption—than in accomplishing the same with cattle. Each way of life destroys

Eldon W. Dickens Jr. is a student of the University of Iowa.

The Small Dried Black Beans of Hanoi

By Helen Maguire Muller

HANOI—She sat behind her staples all spread out tidily in baskets on the sidewalk. A thin canvas protected her and the foodstuffs from the morning drizzle. I peered before the small dried-up Vietnamese woman, and said, "Bonjour, grand-maman." She replied with a wide smile on her full red lips, revealing betel-stained black teeth. Around her head she wore a black Tonkinese velvet coil. I asked if I could take her picture and she assented.

Such friendliness merits some purchase, I thought, so I looked over the brightly colored display of crushed peppers, ginger root, curry powder, dried mushrooms, peanuts, charcoal botek peas in their shells. My eyes fixed on some small black beans. I pointed, "Un kilo." Her eyes brightened. She showed two fingers; I understood: two dongs. I continued along the street market, weaving in and out of people, bicycles, basket-bearers, vendors wearing traditional conical straw hats.

Once returned to the Thong Nhat hotel, I opened the rough brown bag and poured the black beans onto a towel. I was struck by their smallness, miniature sisters to the thick frijoles negroes which I often ate in Cuba and Brazil. Were these the same beans? Why so tiny? Those days in and around Hanoi, talking with peasants at an agricultural cooperative and foreign residents

in the capital, I learned about the serious seed problem in Vietnam. Since the French departed in 1954 no new seeds have come into the country and the existing degenerate ones respond feebly to the azolla green manure. A visit to the large covered central market repeated the story: small produce everywhere.

The northern region today lacks both animal and chemical fertilizers and the latter is particularly expensive. In Khuyen Luong, a cooperative of 1,892 people who cultivate 140 hectares (345 acres), 98,172 dongs of their 1975 income of 663,000 dongs went for chemical fertilizers, imported

from the Netherlands, France and China. In Western terms, 30 tons cost \$32,724 or about 17 percent of their budget. The head of the cooperative said that they were working to increase their pig breeding so as to augment the natural supply of manure because if too much azolla is used, the vegetables burn.

Fingering those small dried black beans, I thought that there was a unique opportunity for some rich nation to contribute seeds to this impoverished country.

War sapped most of the peasants' energies, and the good earth was neglected, bombed out, defoliated and

abandoned. But now there is peace. Brigades work in the fields without fear of raids. Men now accompany the once all-women teams in the planting.

The time is ripe to make a positive offer without fanfare. Where planes formerly dropped bombs, why not drop bags of fertilizers or grains? Flags or painted insignia on the planes, or labels of origin on the sacks, should be avoided—there is no real victory in giving that which is due, but only the inner satisfaction in doing something for humanity.

Americans are generous by nature. They brought Germany and Japan from wreckage to resurrection. Would they have the courage to undertake this smaller challenge in Vietnam?

Their presence might not be welcomed now while the wounds of war are still healing. However, their invisible presence, through the silent gifts of seeds and phosphates, could perhaps pave the way for better relations in the future and dilute quietly and intelligently the weighty presence of the Russians, now equipping industry with heavy machinery, building the factories, supplying armaments, reconstructing ports.

Whoever thinks of greener, fuller rice fields; more ears on stronger, taller cornstalks; larger pineapples than the orange-sized ones in the Hanoi market; bigger, more enriching, black beans; better diets—not for a government but for a whole nation?

Helen Maguire Muller is an American who is married to a Swiss industrialist.

Khe Sanh, or, Late Again

(Excerpts From a Letter)

By Don Shanley

I am yet propelled by a certain energy of recollection memories of shattered forms, brainstains rivers valleys sacked khe sanh's red clay upside down

... it rains o lot over there & if they'd invite me I'd go back, sow vetch on the hillsides. But you see I'll bet it's green again already ...

Don Shanley, who was a Marine lieutenant and of Khe Sanh, now lives and works in California. This is from "Demilitarized Zones: Veterans After Vietnam," a forthcoming anthology of poems, prose poetry, art and photography dealing with veterans' experiences on their return from Indochina.

Shifting Levantine Patterns

By C. L. Sulzberger

BREMEN, West Germany—The most intricate self-inflicted torture yet endured by the Middle East since its brave new era of independence is the civil conflict in Lebanon. In this tragic affair, which has already seen the slaughter of thousands of people for mixed and ill-defined reasons of religion, ideology, suspected political preference or mere ignorance, all parties involved seem confused and none seem clear about their goals.

From the viewpoint of the old-fashioned cold war approach, there are those in the United States Government who are persuaded that a concatenation of pro-Soviet forces decided to get together and precipitate a coup de force.

This argument contends that Khalid Bakdash, shadowy chief of the Syrian Communist Party; Yasir Arafat, immensely survivable head of the Palestinian Arabs (whose army is mostly in Lebanon); and Kamal Jumblat, leader of the most dauntless Lebanese Druse tribes (semi-Moslem heretics), deliberately decided to seize power.

It is claimed they not only wished to upset the somewhat outdated system of Lebanese government (based on sharing power among religious groups) but that they had specific assurances of aid from the U.S.S.R., including supplies of arms from Moscow's satellites in East Europe.

This theory reasons accordingly: Lebanon's anti-leftists, spearheaded by the prosperous Christian minority, refused to accept the leftist program and, already supported for years by a variety of small private armies, fought back, finally helped by the republic's regular forces with their considerable share of Christian officers.

Meanwhile, Syria's President Assad, who dislikes Bakdash and doesn't relish the thought of a revolutionary state on his frontier which might embroil Syria in war with Israel at an inconvenient moment, intervened by sending troops to support Christian opposition to the Moslem-leftist coup. President Assad, a Moslem, comes from a small faction that might be labeled "Protestant," called the Alawites.

Perhaps this might imply the interpretation that he is less totally

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

committed to an Islamic viewpoint than the majority Sunni Moslems or the large minority of Shia; but then, after all, the Druse sect to which Mr. Jumblat belongs is unabashedly heretical.

It may seem peculiar to Westerners to harp upon sectarian differences. Yet they are deeply, emotionally involved in the Lebanese fabric. Lebanon historically originated with a French decision to protect Christian mountaineers from Moslem enemies when the land belong to Ottoman Turkey and which, politically, was later based on sharing power among Islamic, Greek Orthodox and Maronite Roman Catholic communities.

According to this interpretation—whose veracity cannot be guaranteed any more than most current evaluations of Lebanese affairs—Washington was content to see Mr. Assad accept the unusual responsibility (for a reputed left-wing Arab) of supporting right-wing Christians against a predominantly revolutionary and Islamic coup.

Furthermore, there is a hint that Washington counseled Israel to keep its cool, forget its own previous warnings that it would never accept Syrian entry into Lebanon, and sit by calmly.

Moscow has played its cards with a poker face and under the table. France, which has a long, sentimental interest in both Syria and Lebanon (once temporarily under its mandate), has sought quietly to offer its services as a peacemaker. Again surprisingly, such positive suggestions seem to have been welcomed by Mr. Assad, who visited Paris but postponed similar trips to East Europe.

From the viewpoint of a bewildered Washington, unaccustomed to Levantine intrigues, the saddest immediate problem produced by the continuing Lebanese tragedy was the murder of Ambassador Frank Meloy, his counselor and his chauffeur. But even here there is mystery and confusion.

There is every indication that Mr. Meloy was on a risky mission, arranged by telephone calls; that he was unarmed, riding in an auto not identified by usual embassy insignia, and had agreed to drop the protective car assigned by the Lebanese Government when the tiny motorcade reached the frontier beyond which Christian or Moslem guards could not venture into each other's territory.

This horrid picture of bloodshed and conspiracy sets off a continually chaotic kaleidoscopic pattern. Egyptian President Sadat, who resented Mr. Assad's apparent cbumminess with Moscow and support of Arafat, has abruptly started to endorse the latter.

Mr. Arafat himself, who used to commute between Beirut and Damascus and denounce Mr. Sadat in terms as inimical as those he once used for Jordan's King Hussein, previously the Palestinian Arabs' enemy No. 2 (right after Israel), now abhors Assad and thinks Sadat is hot stuff. As for Hussein, Arab protégé No. 1 of the State Department and a direct descendant of the Prophet, he has just visited Moscow in search of arms.

Nadjari Out as Prosecutor; Lefkowitz Names Keenan

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

per. Pooling investigations and indictments will be carefully reviewed and, where proper, carried forward to conclusion.

A spokesman for Mr. Nadjari said the special prosecutor would make a statement Monday.

Mr. Nadjari's dismissal was expected after last Wednesday, when, in a last-ditch effort to gain public support, he attacked Governor Carey. Mr. Keenan and Jacob B. Grumet, a special state investigator.

The day before that, Mr. Lefkowitz issued a report concluding that Mr. Nadjari had falsely accused the Governor of improper motives in seeking Mr. Nadjari's dismissal last Dec. 23. On Dec. 23, the official empowered to appoint and dismiss special prosecutors, extended Mr. Nadjari's term for six months.

Recent Events Cited
In a statement yesterday, Mr. Lefkowitz said: "In light of these most recent events, it is clear that Mr. Nadjari has now himself destroyed any possibility of his continuing in a useful role."

Until then, the Attorney General said, "it was my hope that Mr. Nadjari would accept a proper and practical division of responsibility" and share the powers of his office with a second prosecutor.

"All New Yorkers owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Nadjari for his diligent and dedicated work as special prosecutor," Mr. Lefkowitz said. "But the work of the office of special prosecutor must not be further impaired."

In the joint statement of the Governor and the Attorney General, there were no words of praise for Mr. Nadjari.

Mr. Lefkowitz urged Mr. Nadjari's replacement "to retain as many of the present staff as possible, in order to provide continuity and to avoid delays in the important work of that office."

Mr. Keenan commented on this in his own statement, saying: "It is my intention to assemble a staff of professional, experienced and able law enforcement officers—both lawyers and investigators. Where appropriate, members of the present staff will be retained, if they wish to stay on."

Meets With Staff
After he received word of his dismissal from Mr. Lefkowitz shortly before 11 A.M. yesterday, Mr. Nadjari met briefly with the 36 lawyers, 80 investigators and other staff members of his office in the large room where the investigators have

their desk on the 57th floor of 2 World Trade Center.

"He said he was telling us because he didn't want us to hear it elsewhere," one aide said of the meeting. "He thanked us for our hard work and long hours and devotion and asked us to stay on for the new man."

"He said we had made a difference, especially in the Police Department, not as successful with the judges, but there we were not given enough time."

"He said to get the jobs we had to have stars in our eyes and a commitment to the public good and dedication, and said none of us had ever lost this and neither had he."

"We applauded as he walked out and some of us were crying, and he seemed to be having a hard time keeping control of his emotions as he left."

Controversy From Start
The office of special prosecutor was established nearly four years ago as a result of a recommendation by the Knapp Commission, which had investigated allegations of widespread police corruption and official laxity in dealing with such corruption.

From the beginning, Mr. Nadjari's office was beset by controversy. The five New York City District Attorneys whom he superseded were angry about giving up jurisdiction over some of their potentially most important cases.

On Sept. 30, 1972, 11 days after the office was created, the five District Attorneys and Mr. Nadjari reached an agreement in which they declared the special prosecutor's scope was "to investigate and prosecute corruption at all levels of the criminal-justice system."

Later, Mr. Nadjari was to say that agreement was not relevant to his mandate, which he interpreted to encompass the civil as well as criminal-justice system.

Earlier this month, the Court of Appeals ruled that his jurisdiction was "limited strictly to the criminal-justice process or system." Mr. Nadjari has asked the state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, to clarify that opinion, which is known as Dondi v. Jones.

Indictments Questioned
That decision threw into question several indictments obtained by Mr. Nadjari, including several recent indictments of prominent judges and politicians.

The decision could mean that some Nadjari cases, including those against Justice Irving S. Saypol of State Supreme Court, Surrogate S. Samuel DiFalco of Manhattan and Carmine G. De Sapio, the former Tammany Hall leader, would have to be

acquitted or reversed by appeals courts.
An indictment of Thomas J. Mackell, the former Queens District Attorney, on charges of blocking an inquiry into a get-rich-quick scheme, led to a guilty conviction in 1973. However, that conviction was thrown out by the appeals courts.
So far, most of the 70 convictions that have stood up under appeal have involved low-ranking officers or bureaucrats. During his term, Mr. Nadjari's office obtained indictments against more than 300 people, with most of the cases still unresolved in the courts.
But observers familiar with Mr. Nadjari's record asserted that this office should have concentrated on fewer cases, since corruption inquiries are among the most difficult and time-consuming to develop. Many prosecutors and lawyers said privately that the office apparently had got bogged down with too many marginal investigations, instead of devoting more staff time to preparing the strongest cases.

No questions were raised about Mr. Nadjari's ability or ethics when he was appointed by former Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller on Sept. 19, 1972. At that time, Mr. Nadjari had a spotless 18-year record as a prosecutor, and was considered one of the "stars" in the office of Frank S. Hogan, the late Manhattan District Attorney.

Zeal Held No Surprise
A former assistant district attorney who served with Mr. Nadjari in Mr. Hogan's office said there should have been no surprise at Mr. Nadjari's zeal in prosecuting judges and politicians.

"Even in the 1960's, Maury made no secret that he thought too many judges were incompetent political hacks or corrupt, and that, if he ever became the head of a prosecutorial office he would clean up the bench," the former colleague, who asked for anonymity, recalled.

The storm clouds of criticism began gathering around Mr. Nadjari in 1975 as more and more indictments were thrown out by appeals courts.

Mr. Nadjari's investigative methods—which many critics said bordered on entrapment—and his courtroom tactics were censured by the courts.

Additionally, Mr. Nadjari broke an unwritten code by publicly assailing judges who had ruled against him. Last December, when he got embroiled in a bitter row with the late Justice John N. Murtagh on charges, although most of the judges' cases culminated in Jury State Supreme Court, who was



Maurice H. Nadjari, the former special state prosecutor

transferred to District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau of Manhattan who would presumably review the indictments before bringing them to trial.

Mr. Nadjari sharply criticized the Dondi opinion, as he had criticized many earlier appellate court setbacks.

His difficulties with the judiciary began two months after he took office, when he said he was checking the records of "more than 20 judges."

On Dec. 26, Mr. Nadjari said the Governor had been "misled" by the self-interested forces within politics, and asserted that he was "closer, closer than I've ever been before" to catching the "hard core" political and judicial "corrupters."

Three days later, Mr. Nadjari's term was extended for six months by Mr. Lefkowitz, who said his office had been flooded with telephone calls, letters and telegrams urging that Mr. Nadjari be kept on.

Except for two speeches and one news conference in the last three weeks, Mr. Nadjari spent the last six months cloistered in his office, working 10-hour days and seven-day weeks.

One of those speeches he said: "What I have sought for all of us and for the generations to follow, is a stark and unselfish open door to the halls of justice in New York. Any final assessment of the work of my office should rest with the future to determine."

Authority Challenged
In the last six months, Mr. Nadjari's staff devoted a large part of its time fending off motions challenging his authority. In that time, six judges and several political leaders, including Patrick J. Cunningham, the Democratic state chairman, were indicted by Nadjari grand juries.

The office also continued to suffer appellate reversals. On June 10, one week after the Dondi decision, the Court of Appeals ruled that Thomas J. Mackell, the former Queens District Attorney whose 1974 conviction had been overturned, could not be tried again by Mr. Nadjari on charges that he had blocked the prosecution of a get-rich-quick scheme.

That case was considered so important that it was the only one that Mr. Nadjari, an experienced lawyer in the courtroom, had personally prosecuted. He regarded that conviction as his office's major victory.

Mr. Nadjari publicly criticized Justice Murtagh, bringing into the open a long-simmering feud between the two strong-willed men. Governor Carey cited this feud last Dec. 23 as one reason for trying to replace Mr. Nadjari with Mr. Morgenthau.

The Governor also cited "a perceptible decline in public confidence" in Mr. Nadjari, but Mr. Carey apparently miscalculated.

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Concerned that the city's fiscal crisis may have exacerbated ethnic competition for a greater share of its narrowed resources, a new organization calling itself the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York said yesterday that its goal was to unify the Jewish community's response to the problem.

Richard Ravitch, board chairman of the H. R. H. Construction Corporation and president of the council, said at a news conference at the Regency Hotel that the group would seek to cope with "crises."

These were concerned, he said, with neighborhood stability, police relations, relations with other ethnic groups, loss of jobs and security arising from financial setbacks, legislation and other matters relating to "the continuity and vitality of Jewish life."

Rabbi Israel Miller, former chairman of the Conference of Major American Jewish Organizations, hailed the formation of the council as "long overdue," adding: "We have not given up hope for New York."

The Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, one of the founding 19 member organizations, pledged \$75,000 toward the cost of operations for two years. Malcolm Hoenlein, who was named executive director, holds a similar post with the Greater New York Conference on Soviet Jewry.

The other founding members are: American Jewish Congress, Jewish Labor Committee, Jewish War Veterans, National Council of Jewish Women, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, United Synagogue of Conservative Judaism, United Synagogue of Orthodox Judaism, United Synagogue of Reform Judaism, Jewish Education Society, Jewish Community Center, Jewish Board of Jewish Education, Jewish Council of Youth Israel, Workers' Council for Jewish Education, Jewish Service Council, Jewish Community Councils of Brooklyn and Queens (JCC).

Special Prosecutor—'Tough but Fair'

John Fontaine Keenan

By FRANK J. PRIAL
"Thoughtful, careful, decent," "a guy of absolute integrity," and "tough, but fair," are a few of the accolades bestowed on John F. Keenan yesterday after the 46-year-old chief assistant New York County district attorney was named Special State Prosecutor by Governor Carey.

"I sure as hell didn't want to lose him," said his current boss, District Attorney Robert M. Morgenthau, "but I can't think of anyone better than him for the job." Mr. Morgenthau added that he considered Mr. Keenan "one of the finest trial lawyers in the nation."

Mr. Keenan has been an assistant district attorney for almost 20 years, and has successfully prosecuted almost 100 felony cases and more than 30 first-degree murder cases. One of the most famous was the conviction of Richard Rohles in the 1963 slaying of Janice Wylie and Emily Hoffert.

Phillips Trial Cited
"I've known him since he swam for Regis High School and I swam for Fordham Prep," said Robert Daley, a former deputy police commissioner, "but I was really impressed by him in the first Phillips trial."

Police Officer William R. Phillips, a star witness in the Knapp Commission hearings on police corruption, was tried on charges of murdering a pimp and a prostitute in an East Side brothel in 1968. The first trial ended in a mistrial.

"He was up against F. Lee Bailey," Mr. Daley said, "but he was a magnificent prosecutor. And Phillips was convicted later on evidence not available in the first trial."

Mr. Keenan joined the Manhattan District Attorney's office in 1956. He was a protege of the late Frank S. Hogan and it was generally assumed that Mr. Hogan was grooming the younger man as his successor.

But then William vanden Heuvel went for the job, a source close to the District Attorney's office said, "and Hogan decided he would have to run again himself to put down the upstart vanden Heuvel."

Considered Office in '73
Most of Mr. Keenan's friends and associates characterized him as apolitical. But he did once publicly consider running for office. That was in 1973, when he was named chief assistant district attorney for Queens in the wake of District Attorney Thomas J. Mackell's resignation. "I may well attempt to run for District Attorney," he said "depending on what developments come in the future."

What developed was that he went back to the Manhattan District Attorney's office. Since then he has been mentioned for several jobs, including special prosecutor for ousting homes and, earlier this year, as a temporary assistant to the Special Prosecutor's office, serving until someone was named as a replacement by Governor Carey in January. That was before Mr. Nadjari was permitted to stay on until July 1.

Raised in West 140's
John Fontaine Keenan—Fontaine is his mother's maiden name—was born in Manhattan and grew up in the West 140's. He attended Our Lady of Lourdes parochial school and Regis High School. He graduated from Manhattan College in 1951 and from Fordham Law School in 1954.

He spent two years in the Army, worked briefly for a law firm here, then joined the Manhattan District Attorney's office in December 1956. He was named to head the homicide bureau in 1970 and first served as chief assistant in 1973 under former District Attorney Richard H. Kuh.

One of Mr. Keenan's long-time associates in the Manhattan District Attorney's office was the man he is about

to replace, Maurice H. Nadjari. Sources close to both men said yesterday that there was considerable coolness between them, but a friend of Mr. Keenan said that few people in the District Attorney's office were enthusiastic about Mr. Nadjari.

Golf, Tennis and Chess
Mr. Keenan has lectured on criminal law and procedure at Columbia, St. John's, Michigan and Northwestern University law schools and before various associations of district attorneys.

Mr. Keenan, his wife, the former Diane Nicholson, and their daughter, Marie, 11, a student at Elizabeth Seton Academy here, live at 100 Park Terrace West in the Inwood section of Manhattan. According to Mrs. Keenan, her husband likes golf, tennis and chess, and reads "anything he can get his hands on," most recently, "The Final Days," by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein.

Expert Says Marine's Death Was Not From an Overdose
SAN DIEGO, June 25 (UPI)—A medical expert testified today that he did not think a young Texas Marine recruited died of an overdose of antibiotics in a Houston hospital.

Dr. Ronald L. Katz, professor and chairman of the Anesthesiology department of the medical school at the University of California at Los Angeles, was called by the prosecution in the court-martial trial of S. Sgt. Harold Bronson, 30, of Freeport, Fla.

The defense contends that Pvt. Lynn E. McClure, 20, of Luftkin, Tex., died of an overdose and not from head injuries suffered in a pugil-stick bout at the Marine Corps recruit depot last Dec. 6.

Dr. Katz was the last witness in the two-week-old court-martial. The session recessed until Monday when final arguments will be presented.

Nadjari's Impact Is Still an Issue

By SELWYN RAAB

"A dream job" ended in dismissal yesterday for Maurice Nadjari, but the debate over his effectiveness and impact on the criminal justice system is far from over. Critics of Mr. Nadjari said that his downfall as the city's first special anticorruption prosecutor had been produced by a self-destructive complex that he alone could uphold whatever corruption was undermining the judicial system. His critics also characterized him as a "ruthless," "overzealous" prosecutor who trampled on the civil rights of potential defendants.

In reply, the husky, crew-cut 52-year-old Mr. Nadjari said that there were no attacks on his methods or reputation until "I began investigating the unholy marriage of justice and politics."

The main impetus behind the establishment of the special prosecutor's office almost four years ago was the exposure of large-scale police corruption in New York City by the Knapp Commission. Soon after his appointment, Mr. Nadjari staked out not only the Police Department but also the courts as principal targets for investigation.

No Major Disclosures
No major police graft cases were uncovered by Mr. Nadjari's investigators. Most of the indictments involving police officers related to minor corruption matters.

From the start, Mr. Nadjari and his staff seemed more concerned with seeking out irregularities in hidden places—among judges and politicians.

Lawyers and politicians who are critical of Mr. Nadjari's performance, including most of the elected District Attorneys, contended that he failed to meet any of his stated goals. Moreover, they said, he wasted more than \$11 million without putting one judge, one prosecutor or one public official behind bars, although several trials are pending.

Defenders of Mr. Nadjari, including high police officials, believe that, if nothing else, his vigorous presence was a significant deterrent against police and judicial accomplices. Mr. Nadjari's supporters point out that before his designation, no judge or District Attorney was indicted on corruption charges in the city for 50 years.

The special prosecutor obtained indictments against 11 judges, although most of the charges were culminated in Jury State Supreme Court, who was

presiding over his cases, he charged Justice Murtagh was "hostile" to him.

The last six months of Mr. Nadjari's tenure sometimes resembled a public relations war between himself and Governor Carey over the Governor's reasons for seeking his dismissal. Mr. Nadjari strongly suggested that his removal would serve as a "lesson" to thwart other prosecutors from investigating political corruption and the possible sale of judgeships.

However, except for his staff and the City Club, Mr. Nadjari received virtually no support in his efforts to remain in sole command of the office.

John F. Keenan, Mr. Nadjari's successor, will inherit the office possibly torn apart by resignations and with many prominent indictments in judicial limbo. One of these controversial cases involves bribery and other charges against Patrick J. Cunningham, the Democrat state chairman.

Mr. Keenan has the reputation of being a cautious, unflamboyant prosecutor. He is expected to scrutinize many of the indictments brought recently against prominent persons before deciding whether they should be brought to trial by his office.

"It has to be a messy job for a few months," said one law enforcement official who served in the Manhattan District Attorney's office with Mr. Keenan and Mr. Nadjari. "Many of the indictments seem to be weak, but if Keenan drops any of the political cases he will be accused of selling out."

"There's no doubt that the future of the office is at stake, and a lot of people are going to be watching Keenan to see how vigorous he is in going after judges and politicians."

45 Uruguayan Red Exiles Given Asylum in Mexico
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 25 (Reuters)—Forty-five Uruguayans who had taken refuge in the Mexican Embassy here flown to Mexico last night, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said they were members of the outlawed Uruguayan Communist Party.

The departure of the members, along with their families, brought the number of Uruguayan refugees who have been given political asylum in Mexico since the government began cracking down on Communist activities earlier this year to more than 100.

The sources said there were still 85 refugees in the Mexican Embassy, five of the officers of the air force.



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 - Belair/Hunter: Wallace Scott, Inc. Tel. # 941-8560
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 - East Setauket: Setauket Foreign Motor Sales Tel. # 341-4540
 - Roseton: Long Island Jeep, Inc. Tel. # 394-0267
 - Freeport: Luv Imports, Ltd. Tel. # 694-3200
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 - Huntington: Goldspring Imports, Inc. Tel. # 693-692-6465
 - Long Island City: L.I.C. Auto Imports, Inc. Tel. # 784-8888
 - New York City: Zumbach Sports Cars, Ltd. Tel. # 247-1444
 - Orangeburg: Pizza Auto Sales & Service, Inc. Tel. # 359-7777
 - Staten Island: Gel-Aire Motors, Inc. Tel. # 981-3353
 - Yonkers: Wills Motors, Inc. Tel. # 963-5446
 - NEW JERSEY**
 - Bergenfield: Parkfield Motors Tel. # 395-7738
 - Denville: Reinertson Motors Tel. # 627-0616
 - Dover: Swartz Motors Tel. # 366-0224
 - East Rensselaer: How-Lou Motors Tel. # 787-4885
 - Englewood: Stillman & Hong, Inc. Tel. # 569-9000
 - New Brunswick: Middlesex Foreign Car Sales & Service Tel. # 247-8769
 - Princeton: Nemeth Motors, Inc. 830 State Road Tel. # 821-3500
 - West Orange: Homing Automotive Sales & Service Tel. # 731-7339
 - Westfield: Rotchford Tel. # 232-
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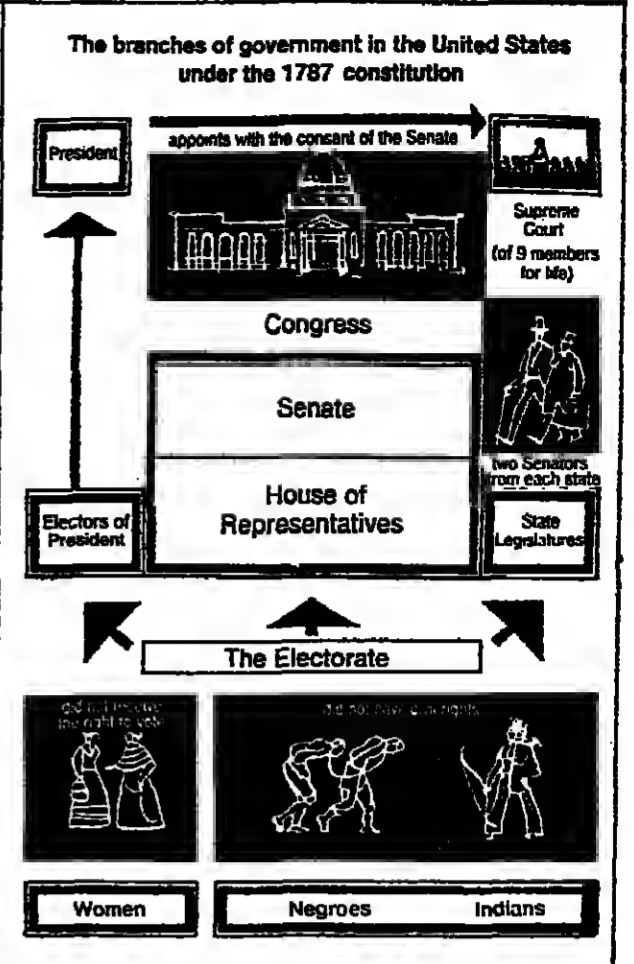
Just an Uprising in Soviet Texts

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Cover of "New History," used in the ninth grade.

bearing about the idea of separating church and state. One young woman, pressed on her understanding of the American Constitution, said sarcastically: "All men are created equal and everybody has the same opportunity. But it's not true in America. There is segregation and discrimination." The Soviet textbook illustrates this point with a diagram of the American system of government in 1787, showing the President and Congress above a set of arrows from "the voters" below. But at the bottom, imprisoned in large black boxes, are those without the vote: "Women, Negroes, Indians." Slavery and the oppression of the Indians are recurrent themes of the chapter. In the end, it was just a "bourgeois revolution," the text declares. "The victory of the people was used by the capitalists and the slaveholders to strengthen their supremacy." Their tool, the book contends, was the Constitution, which they produced to secrecy, and which, again, "strengthened the supremacy of the powerful bourgeoisie and the slaveholders." "A number of basic articles of the new American Constitution and the Constitutions



A diagram of the U.S. Government in 1787. The text says the Revolution was essentially a "bourgeois revolution."

at least on some young people One group, asked recently about the issues in the American Revolution, mentioned the tea tax, "which people were too poor to pay," as one girl put it. None of the young Russians, all from well-educated and successful families, could cite any of the political ideals that emerged. Despite the textbook's fleeting mention of religious freedom, for example, none recalled ever

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Workers carry the American flag into position on the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge, 250 feet above the water. The flag, which is as large as one and one-half football fields, is scheduled to be hoisted next Wednesday, in tribute to the U.S. Bicentennial.

Big-Flag Story Unfurls On Verrazano Bridge

By EDWARD C. BURKS
On a 30-inch-wide steel truss of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge 250 feet above the water, workmen made preparations yesterday to hoist a giant totem in the nation's 200th birthday—an American flag the size of a football field and a half. The formal hoisting of the flag, made of nylon tuffeta sailcloth, is scheduled for next Wednesday at 1 P.M., but a test run was attempted yesterday until gusty, rainy weather forced a postponement. Len Silverfine, a Brooklyn-born teacher now living in Vermont, and Pierre Leduc, an advertising executive with offices here and in Montreal, concocted the idea of a super flag display. Special hoisting winches are on hand to lift the flag along the bridge's vertical suspender cables in 10 minutes. But with rainy wind gusts of 25 miles an hour, Robert A. Martin, engineer of maintenance of the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority, called off the test hoist. The flag—of sturdy 200-denier material and with "double, zig-zag stitching"—is designed to withstand wind velocities of 30 miles an hour. But no one wanted it to become water-logged. Covered by a wrapper, the flag is tied to the truss for safekeeping prior to unfurling June 30, July 3 and July 4, and a oet below the beam protects workers from falls. Mr. Silverfine and Mr. Leduc found a sponsor, Arm and Hammer Company, to pay for manufacturing and other costs—nearly \$30,000. And the Triborough Authority, which operates the bridge, agreed to supply rigging crews. Hood Sailmakers of Marblehead, Mass., and AmIn Flag Company of Verook, N.J., made different parts of the flag. Its stars measure 11 feet from tip to tip. On July 3 the flag is scheduled for hoisting just as the first naval ship arrives and booms out a salute.

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News Summary and Index

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

- International**
 - The Polish Government yesterday withdrew its plan to raise food prices sharply after workers protesting the increases had torn up railroad tracks near Warsaw and struck in other parts of the country. Prime Minister Piotr Jaruzelski, in a brief television statement, said that the Government had decided to give the proposal further consideration. This could take months. [Page 1, Column 5.]
 - In an address on the political, economic and military prospects of the West before the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger was philosophical and optimistic and possibly valedictory. The institute regularly publishes studies on the balance of world forces. Mr. Kissinger's aides, with whom he spent several weeks preparing the speech, said that it might have been his final major address in Europe as Secretary of State. [1:6-7.]
- National**
 - The Supreme Court ruled 7 to 2 that private schools may not exclude black children because of their color. The Court in effect ruled against the so-called "freedom schools" that were established in the South by whites following the Court's 1954 Brown decision that banned racial segregation in public schools. The Southern Independent School Association, representing about 375 schools, was one of the parties in the legal dispute that resulted in today's ruling. The association had conceded that many of its member schools excluded students for racial reasons and had argued that the schools could not be forbidden to do so under the Constitution. [1:8.]
 - In another 7-to-2 decision, the Supreme Court ruled that civil rights laws give the same protection to whites as they do to blacks and made it clear that those laws were not intended only for nonwhites. The ruling was made in a case in which two white men charged that they were illegally discriminated against on the basis of race when their employer dismissed them for allegedly stealing company property, but did not dismiss a third man, a black, who was implicated. [1:8-7.]
 - President Ford headed toward the capture of all or nearly all of Minnesota's 18 at-
- Metropolitan**
 - With the statement that "I have concluded that his services should be terminated," Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz dismissed Maurice H. Nadjari as special state prosecutor in charge of investigating corruption in New York City's criminal-justice system. John F. Keenan, chief assistant district attorney in Manhattan, will succeed him. [1:1.]
 - Bipartisan agreement was announced in Albany on a bill that would allow Family Court judges to mandate confinement of a minimum of two years for juveniles who committed the most serious crimes of violence. The bill has Governor Carey's support and is expected to get quick approval in the Legislature. [1:2.]
 - President Ford assigned 100 Job Corps trainees to help clean up the beaches on Long Island that were polluted by sewage in the last week, but the beaches were not made eligible for Federal disaster aid. Almost all the beaches were closed yesterday. Jones Beach State Park is expected to open most of its beaches today. [1:3-4.]
 - The theft of a \$250,000 payroll at the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research on East 68th Street was prevented in an early morning stakeout by detectives who arrested five men. The detectives had followed a tip from an informant a month ago who said that there would be a robbery at an unnamed Manhattan hospital. [1:2-3.]
- General**
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 - Socialists seen as key to Italian coalition. Page 2
 - South African hints rioting was organized. Page 3
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 - Syria-Egypt thaw benefits Lebanon. Page 3
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 - Dialogue stressed at economic summit talks. Page 6
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 - Audit of House committee is ordered. Page 10
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- General**
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Quotation of the Day

"We have nothing to fear from competition. If there is a military competition, we have the strength to defend our interests. If there is an economic competition, we won it long ago. If there is an ideological competition, the power of our ideas depends only on our will to uphold them."—Henry A. Kissinger, in what aides described as possibly his last major European address as Secretary of State. [1:6.]

Amusements and the Arts

- Tasteful "Pique Dame" sung at Spollette. Page 15
- "The Omen," about possession, on screens. Page 16
- "Hearst" is new play at Performing Garage. Page 17
- American Guild of Organists has convention. Page 17
- Guilde Dancers display audaciously in work. Page 17
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- Family/Style**
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- Obituaries**
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 - Minor White, artist of the camera. Page 26
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 - Entenmann's bakery keeps focus on quality. Page 29

Britain and Europe Simmering in Grip Of Dry Heat Wave

LONDON, June 25 (Reuters)—An exceptional heat wave intensified in northwest Europe today. Many city parks caught fire, chocolates melted in shops and altar candles wilted. On a London subway train, stranded commuters fainted, screamed and smashed windows. An air stream coming northeast from the warm Atlantic off Spain is bringing an unprepared region the hottest weather it has had for years. Temperatures in London and Paris rose above 90 degrees this afternoon. The hot, dry weather also brought severe water shortages. British authorities warned that water might have to be rationed. Bishops in the west of France ordered parish priests today to lead prayers for rain. Farmers in western Switzerland slaughtered cows for lack of fresh grass to feed them. Hot weather and water shortages were reported all over Western Europe. Because of a signal failure, a London subway train remained for two hours in a tunnel underneath Baker Street. As oven-like heat built up, passengers gasped for air. Some vomited, others fainted. Windows were smashed, but the air that came in was no less hot. Shopkeepers in London and Paris reported serious losses of confectionary goods that melted before they could be moved to cool places. Umpires at the traditional tennis tournament at Wimbledon, England, were shocked to receive permission to remove their jackets and ties. Some refused to comply and sweated grimly. At Heathrow Airport, sand was scattered hurriedly to prevent Queen Elizabeth's high heels from getting stuck in melting tar as she boarded a plane.

CORRECTION

An item in the People and Business column of June 16 incorrectly attributed to Edwin H. Yeo 3d, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, a statement predicting closer management of currency exchange rates. Mr. Yeo says the Treasury remains opposed to any sort of management.

State Officials See No Peril In Expected Op Sail Crowds

By RONALD SULLIVAN

WEST NEW YORK, N.J., June 25—Leaders of Hudson and Bergen County communities atop the New Jersey Palisades have fears about crowd control during Operation Sail on the Hudson River July 4, but their fears are not shared by state officials.

Mayor Anthony M. De Fino said here today that he had been having nightmares in which a million people were jammed together on rotted piers and near the edge of the cliffs that will offer a spectacular view of the tall ships sailing up the river.

Other municipal officials talked about the danger of massive immobilization—fires that cannot be reached, by fire companies, injured or ill people who cannot be transported to a hospital, lawbreakers who cannot be caught.

However, Col. Clinton Pagano, the Superintendent of New Jersey State Police, sees the situation somewhat differently.

"I don't want one person, not one family, to stay away from a once-in-a-lifetime chance of seeing those ships out of fear of being trampled, ripped-off or pushed down a cliff," the colonel said today. "We've been planning for over a year to make sure those kind of things won't happen here."

1,000 State Policemen

Colonel Pagano will be in charge of more than 1,000 state policemen, 1,000 New Jersey National Guardsmen and thousands of local policemen, firemen and others who have been preparing for months to deal with the situation.

"There's no question we're going to have major problems," Colonel Pagano said. "But we



Anthony De Fino

anticipate the worst danger will be inconvenience—like being held up in traffic or not being able to get to quite the spot a person wants to—but no danger.

"We have contingency plans for just about anything, and I look forward to a memorable, remarkable day that everyone can remember with pleasure for the rest of their lives."

Nightmares Persist

But the nightmares persist for Mayor De Fino. He and other officials of communities along the high cliffs running up the New Jersey side of the Hudson are prepared for the worst.

The potential problems begin in Bayonne and run north through the Bergen County communities that hug the Palisades up to the George Washington Bridge, where the big sailing ships will turn around.

Bayonne has taken newspaper ads that say there are no places in the community from which to see the vessels, and that they do not want a million visitors and their cars inundating their streets.

Roadblocks Planned

Like other communities such as Hoboken and Edgewater, Bayonne is expected to place roadblocks across its approaches into the city.

However, while the three communities share the low-lying ground at river level, communities such as West New York, North Bergen, Cliffside Park, Weehauken and Guttenberg are perched atop the Palisades. And since the most spectacular viewing of the tall ships is from the top of the cliffs, these communities expect the brunt of the crowd.

State officials believe that municipal concern is perhaps being overstated, that much of it is designed to keep people away.

"Crowds create problems that cost money and these towns are being very conscious," one state official said.

Meanwhile, however, state and local police officials have been working around the clock

to prepare for the worst. Every policeman and firefighter will be on duty over the holiday weekend. Local auxiliaries, civil defense officials and Red Cross units are being mobilized and will be deployed throughout the communities.

Hospital staffs are preparing emergency rooms. The state is providing helicopters and emergency teams to get to victims in places ground vehicles cannot reach. The police have hand counters and will seal off streets and arteries when crowding threatens to get out of hand.

Travelers headed for the Palisades will be turned back along the New Jersey Turnpike and the Garden State Parkway so that huge traffic jams do not develop.

All along the riverfront, volunteers in private boats will be prepared to rescue people from drowning and keep others off unsafe places.

And along the cliffs and at fire and police training centers in the state, rescue teams are being taught mountain-climbing techniques.

The guardsmen will be deployed in armories and dispatched if there is an emergency that local and state police cannot handle.

"I don't want people who come to see a truly historic spectacle to see it through a line of soldiers," said Colonel Pagano. "We're not used to that kind of thing in this country and we won't need it on the Fourth, either."

A related article on Operation Sail appears on Page 50.



The New York Times/Edward Steiner
A rugged, rocky ledge of the Palisades in Weehawken resembles profile father. It is also a hazardous perch from which to view Operation Sail intruding youngster who manages to slip through security lines.



Associated Press
BLACK PRIEST BECOMES BISHOP: The Rev. Joseph A. Francis, the fourth black American to become a Roman Catholic bishop, during ordination at Sacred Heart Cathedral in Newark yesterday. Presiding at the ceremony were, from left: Thomas A. Boland, retired Archbishop of Newark; Peter B. Gerety, Archbishop of Newark, and Harold Perry, Auxiliary Bishop of New Orleans.

Liberal Democrats Fail to Agree on Tax Proposals

By NARVAEZ

WEST NEW YORK, N.J., June 25—After 10 hours of deliberations, a majority in the Democratic caucus failed to agree on proposals for school finance reform.

Majority in the caucus canceled a vote on school finance proposals for school finance reform.

After Joseph A. LeFante canceled a vote on school finance proposals for school finance reform.

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The members of the Democratic majority discussed the proposals at length but could not muster the 41 votes required for passage in the Assembly.

Much of the discussion concerned the possible effects of a decision by Judge Lawrence A. Whipple of Federal District Court to convene the state's nine Federal judges to hear arguments on four court challenges to the State Supreme Court ruling that would close the school midyear Wednesday.

The latest suit was announced last night by United States Attorney Jonathan L. Goldstein.

The State Supreme Court ruled on May 13 that no public money could be expended for education after June 30 unless the Legislature fulfilled a pledge to finance fully the education act.

The members of the Democratic caucus argued for almost an hour on a proposed resolution that would have urged the Federal Court to act

before the June 30 deadline. But the proposal was dropped when they could not agree on the precise language.

At a news conference, Mr. LeFante said that the resolution was not necessary because the lawyer for the Assembly, as well as lawyers for the Senate and the Governor, had asked the court to speed up its deliberations.

He said that on Monday the caucuses of both houses of the Legislature would meet to see which of the proposals could be adopted simultaneously by both houses.

Assemblyman Ernest F. Schuck, Democrat of Burlington, said that some members of the caucus had argued that the courts might order the schools to remain open and thereby relieve the pressure on the Legislature to come up with the money.

"I'm upset that the courts would be oversteering," he said.

Assemblyman Richard Van Dusen, Democrat of Hudson County, said the plan that

"would seem to have the most sentiment" in the Democratic caucus was for the imposition of a 1.5 to 2.5 percent graduated income tax.

This proposal would raise about \$750 million, with \$275 million earmarked for education. The balance would lower property taxes and reimburse the state treasury for revenues that would be lost through repeal of the unearned-income tax and of certain business taxes.

The second proposal offered by the conference committee was a flat 2 percent income tax, which would raise about \$750 million but would not provide for the repeal of the sales tax on business machinery and equipment, as would the first proposal.

If these proposals failed to gain enough support in either house, the committee proposed a sales-tax increase of one cent, which would bring in about \$170 million. It also called for the phasing in of financing of the education plan.

Helpful Pamphlets

ad in Federal Index

By RUDY JOHNSON

A guide called "Information available to the charge. It lists publications on as health, emigration, child support, home maintenance and

only half of the trees and pampers free.

A special section on the elderly, pamphlets on gardening, pest control, travel guides.

led is a 1976 Activities being more than 204 National

can be obtained at Federal Consumer Center, 81609.

Complaints

unity residents that they will present their questions on as to members of the Board of Commissioners

y the commis- Joel R. Jacob-individual "com-ith commission s are part of a make the staff regular visits to around the

1 County con-be held at 10 ursday in the n of the Board reeholders on r of the County n Building in

esiring a con-asked to call the Consumer Ament at (201) tension 424, or 1, extension 424. ch specific com-

plaints about a utility are asked to bring all pertinent documents, including bills and canceled checks.

Lawnmower Safety

Virginia Long, the State Director of Consumer Affairs, says that more than 50,000 adults and children are hurt each year using power lawnmowers.

She offers this advice: Rake away rocks, twigs and other obstacles before mowing; refrain from mowing a wet lawn to prevent slipping and coming in contact with the blade; turn off the mower and disconnect the spark plug wire when unclogging or adjusting the machine; keep young children from operating power mowers and away from the mowing area; wear sturdy shoes and close-fitting slacks; never go barefoot or wear sandals or sneakers while mowing, and mow across any slope with a hand mower, up and down slopes with a riding mower.

Cease and Desist

Cease-and-desist orders have been issued by the State Division of Consumer Affairs against Metro Motors Inc. and the United Fraternal order of Peace Officers of Missouri.

An order was issued against Metro Motors, a New Jersey Corporation, and Anthony H. DeMaio, "jointly and individually," for misleading advertising, the consumer office said.

According to the order, "Metro Motors shall no longer advertise the availability of 'Fleet Prices' or 'Fleet Discounts' or any other special prices or discounts without specifically disclosing prior to a sale all conditions and limitations of that sale."

The United Fraternal Order of Peace Officers of Kansas City was told to stop solicitations for failure to register.



United Press International
Representative Henry Helstoski, right, leaving Federal court in Trenton with Harold Fahringer, his lawyer.

Five Sue Drug Concern in Jersey On Age-Discrimination Charges

The Block Drug Company, a Jersey City concern that distributes dental products used primarily by middle-aged and elderly people, has been accused of having discriminated against its middle-aged, and elderly employees.

In a civil suit filed in Federal Court in Brooklyn, five former employees said that they had been dismissed only because of their ages, which ranged from 50 to 58. They said that their dismissals violated the Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which protects individuals between the ages of 40 and 65 against arbitrary discrimination.

A company spokesman denied the charge late yesterday. Richard Meissel, associate counsel of the company which distributes Polident and Pol-grip, said that it had not engaged in any age discrimination.

"As a matter of fact," he said,

"It has an affirmative-action program to which it has strictly adhered.

Each of the five plaintiffs is seeking \$500,000 in damages because of the loss of wages and other job benefits. The five also said that they had "suffered great mental anguish and pain from the humiliation and loss of self-respect."

A complaint by one of the defendants, Joseph Forman, 57 years old, of 9-21 Brighton First Street, Brooklyn, to Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey led to an investigation by the Wage and Hour Division of the Labor Department. It found that "approximately 70 individuals in the protected age group have been illegally discharged."

LOTTERY NUMBER
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N.J. Pick-It—672

Trenton Topics

Helstoski Free on Bond After Plea of Not Guilty

By MARTIN WALDRON

TRENTON, June 25—Representative Henry Helstoski pleaded not guilty today to charges that he took bribes from illegal aliens and then conspired with them to lie to a grand jury about it.

Judge George H. Barlow in Federal District Court here set Sept. 13 as the tentative trial date after turning down a request by Mr. Helstoski, an East Rutherford Democrat, that the trial be delayed until after the November election.

The Representative, who was indicted by a Federal grand jury a week before the Democratic primary June 8, said that the trial would fall in the middle of his campaign for re-election for a seventh term when his lawyer, Herald Fahringer, was scheduled to appear at a trial in New York City. The arraignment had been postponed twice because Mr. Helstoski had not obtained a lawyer.

Mr. Helstoski, whose re-nomination in the Ninth Congressional District is being challenged by Assemblyman Byron M. Beer of Englewood, was released on a \$10,000 personal appearance bond.

The 51-year-old Representative was accused of accepting more than \$8,000 to introduce private bills to allow aliens from Chile and Argentina to remain in the United States.

He is also accused of lying about the alleged bribes to a grand jury and of conspiring with three aides to cover up the alleged payments. The aides earlier pleaded not guilty.

Governor Byrne will be the host at a reception at Morven, the executive mansion, on Sunday for 400 to 500 New Jersey writers, and artists, sculptors, musicians and dancers.

The affair is being paid for by the State Council on the

Newark Program to Aid House Repairs

By WALTER H. WAGGONER

NEWARK, June 25—Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson announced today a program for the improvement of residential neighborhoods that will use \$350,000 of Federal money to generate an estimated \$1.5 million in the repair and rehabilitation of local housing.

The one-year program is designed to reverse deterioration in Newark neighborhoods that officials feel can still be saved from further decay or abandonment. It will offer cash rebates of 20 to 30 percent on approved home-improvement expenditures of up to \$7,000 each.

From 200 to 300 homeowners are expected to be eligible for assistance in three middle-income and working-class areas of the city.

The areas take in 40-square-blocks of the Clinton Hill neighborhood of the South Ward, the Roseville community and the North and West Wards, and the East Ward's Ironbound section.

Officials said they believed that the project represented a "first" for housing programs in the United States. Mayor added at a news conference: "We hope this program will

breath new life into these neighborhoods and lead to a new recognition of the vitality and variety of our residential areas."

The program will be operated by the city's Housing Development and Rehabilitation Corporation. The first year's appropriation of \$350,000 will be drawn from the city's \$20 million Federal housing and community development grant for 1976-77.

Thomas R. Massaro, the president and executive director of the Newark agency, who will supervise the program in its early stages, said the overall objective was "to preserve and revitalize not only the housing stock, but the total living environment in new areas in the future."

of basically sound neighborhoods. The rebates, which will be in the form of cash payments to homeowners when the improvement has been completed and approved, will be available to owners of one, two- and three-family houses in the three areas. To be eligible, an applicant must have a net income no higher than \$20,000 a year, with higher limits based on family size.

Rebates will range as high as 25 percent of the maximum \$7,000 permitted cost, but an additional 4 percent can be paid if the work is done by a Newark-based contractor.

The additional rebate is designed as an incentive for hiring local and minority businessmen, Mr. Massaro said.

He said the program sought to strengthen Newark's middle-income areas "by attacking and reversing early indications of blight and deterioration in areas that are basically sound."

"We are trying to address the needs of the middle and working-class families in Newark," he said, "and to ameliorate the heavy burden of taxes."

Much of Newark's financial trouble, like that of other cities, arises from the flight of middle-income families to the suburbs to escape rising tax rates. The flight is usually followed by the neglect and abandonment of property, which leads to slums.

Mayor Gibson said that he and the members of the City Council, which voted the use of the Federal money, hoped that only the housing stock, but the program could be expanded to new areas in the future.

New Jersey Briefs

Bus Line Told to Resume All Service

A Superior Court judge in Newark ordered the DeCamp Bus Lines to resume service on Monday on three routes that the company had suspended and that it was planning to discontinue. The judge, Irwin Kimmelman, issued the order after hearing argument from Benjamin Bendit, lawyer for the bus company, which carries 16,000 commuters daily on nine routes in northern New Jersey.

The judge said he would hold the company in contempt and impose a fine if it did not comply with his order Monday. DeCamp has been seeking to discontinue service on three of its routes—between Jersey City and Caldwell, Newark and Livingston and between Newark and Morris-town—because it said it has been losing \$500,000 a year in operating the routes.

18 Seized in Narcotics Raids

Narcotics investigators arrested 18 persons in Bergen County communities, and said they had cracked an interstate ring that had been distributing heroin and cocaine worth \$10 million a year. Lieut. Joseph Delaney of the county narcotics strike force said the arrests were made on the streets and in homes in Hackensack, Englewood and Englewood Cliffs about 2 A.M. He said raiders confiscated 32-ounces of heroin and cocaine worth \$100,000.

Camden Sheriff's Office Charged

A lengthy grand jury presentation, charging the Camden County Sheriff's Department with mismanagement and questionable hiring practices, has been made public. The jury also made a series of 24 recommendations for improving the operation of the sheriff's department and the Camden County government. The presentation was returned by the 23-member jury 10 days ago but was impounded by Superior Court Assignment Judge Charles A. Rizzi in accordance with court rules permitting criticized public officials to have first access to the findings.

Court Bars Some Welfare Cuts

Local public-assistance grants cannot be cut for recipients classed as employable, the State Supreme Court ruled. The unanimous decision will give an extra \$59 a month to about 8,000 of the 16,495 dependents on the state's welfare program.

Local public assistance is administered by municipal welfare officials for needy single people and married couples who are between the ages of 18 and 55 and have no minor children. These people are not eligible for the major federally aided welfare programs such as aid to families with dependent children, aid to the blind, disability assistance, old-age assistance or aid to families of the working poor.

ENERGY HELP STATES GAINS

ows Aid for Coastal if Projects Cause Inflation-Rise Impact

GE SEEMS CERTAIN

and Senate in Accord Democrats Accept by Administration

EDWARD COWAN

WASHINGTON, June 25

nt of \$1.2 billion of grants for coastal population-growth caused by energy

appeared certain today acceptance by Congress

four months of inter- and difficult delibera- House-Senate confer-

act Bill last night. ll authorizes Federal help to build roads,

hospitals, sewage sys- water facilities for las on the coasts of is and Great Lakes

pulations expand be- nergy projects. ilions by 1980

Jersey, whose shores Atlantic continental may be rich in oil

gas, the bill could ions of dollars of 1 by 1980, according

nowhere, Washing- tive of the state gov-

ernment John M. Mur- rat of Staten Island, manager in the House,

of 30 coastal states along in developing zone management

ch are one of the equi-ments for aid. Ernest F. Hollings,

of South Carolina, ar in the Senate who with Mr. Murphy at

inference, said that zone is where most new energy facili-

ties located—the oil- wells, the refineries, chemical plants, the erating plants and

they will bring. 1 on 'Explosion' sulation explosion his energy growth

we're concerned stor Hollings added, ared statement by-

managers, drafted spoke of "a serious by President Ford,"

day with the market repeating at threat was lifted

when Congress- The Dow Jones Industrial average

dropped after rising above the 1,000-point level and trading

volume declined. The Dow industrial average

closed with a loss of 3.93 points at 999.84. A fairly broad ad-

vanced on Thursday put the popular average back up above

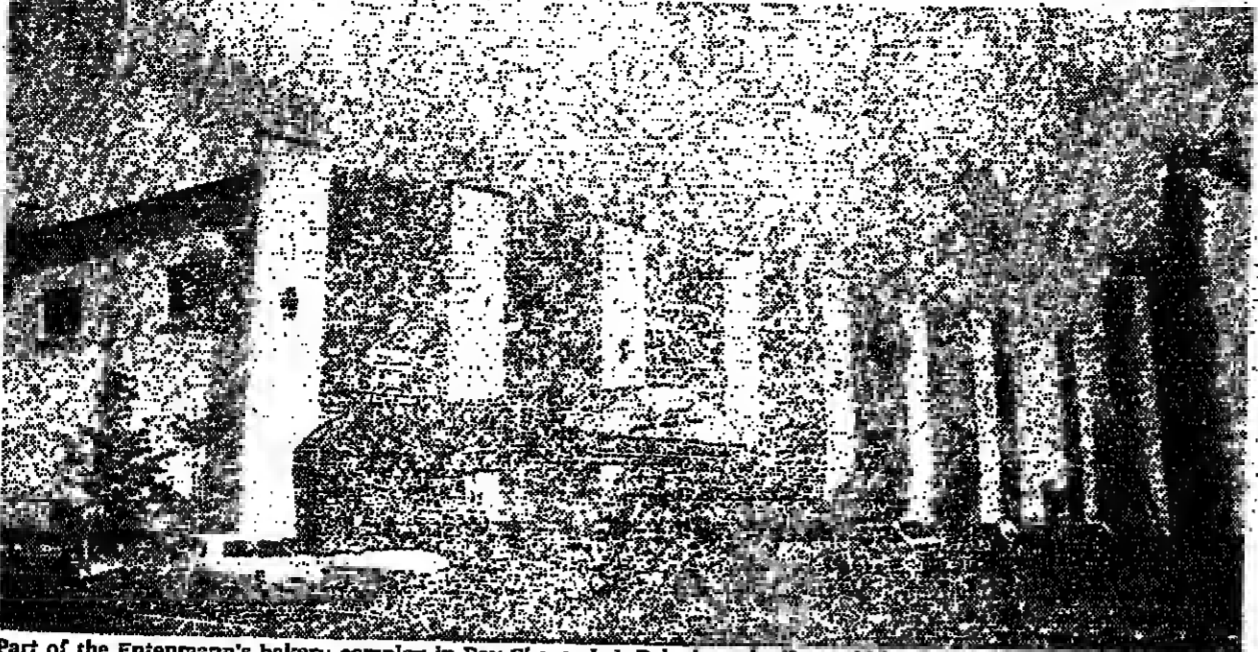
the 1,000-point level for the eighth time this year.

On each of the previous occa- sions, however, profit taking

on the available in and the average fell 10 million in grants,

below what some analysts call the "psychological" barrier of

Entenmann's Keeps Focus on Quality



Part of the Entenmann's bakery complex in Bay Shore, L. I. Baked goods, if unsold in stores, are sold at thrift outlets.

By H. J. MAIDENBERG

BAY SHORE, L. I., June 25 —How can a family-owned company compete against indus-

try giants, particularly when it makes a relatively high-priced quality product

and markets it through competitors and without adver-

tising? This was the question asked when the Entenmann

family, which makes 125 kinds of cakes, pastries, pies

and other baked goods, ap- proached Wall Street bank-

ers more than a year ago with the idea of going public. By the time Entenmann's

inc. offered a million of the family's 3 million shares to the public on May 12 this

year, the 107-member under- writing syndicate knew the answer.

A few weeks later, the new shareholders got another answer: a rise in Entenmann's

profit in the first fiscal quarter, ended May 3, to \$2.2 million, or 42 cents a share,

from the year-earlier \$1.5 million, or 33 cents a share.

A Strong Year Indeed, despite the recession—or because of it—En-

tenmann's doubled its earnings to \$1.30 a share last year on a sales rise to \$84 million from \$74 million.

"We survived where so many other fine baking houses vanished because we

stuck to quality and devised ways to control quality," Charles Entenmann, the

company's 43-year-old president and chief operating officer, observed in an interview

in Bay Shore the other day. The two-millionth piece of cake must not only be good

but it must be sold at the right price. "People don't buy cheap," he said. "People don't buy cheap. They generally buy a lot and they know that they

are getting a good deal." Mr. Entenmann's products are sold in 125 outlets in 12 States and

Canada. The company's 1975 sales were \$84 million, or 42 cents a share, from the year-earlier \$74 million, or 33 cents a share.

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By H. J. MAIDENBERG

inc. offered a million of the family's 3 million shares to the public on May 12 this

year, the 107-member under- writing syndicate knew the answer.

A few weeks later, the new shareholders got another answer: a rise in Entenmann's

profit in the first fiscal quarter, ended May 3, to \$2.2 million, or 42 cents a share,

from the year-earlier \$1.5 million, or 33 cents a share.

A Strong Year Indeed, despite the recession—or because of it—En-

tenmann's doubled its earnings to \$1.30 a share last year on a sales rise to \$84 million from \$74 million.

"We survived where so many other fine baking houses vanished because we

stuck to quality and devised ways to control quality," Charles Entenmann, the

company's 43-year-old president and chief operating officer, observed in an interview

in Bay Shore the other day. The two-millionth piece of cake must not only be good

but it must be sold at the right price. "People don't buy cheap," he said. "People don't buy cheap. They generally buy a lot and they know that they

are getting a good deal." Mr. Entenmann's products are sold in 125 outlets in 12 States and

Canada. The company's 1975 sales were \$84 million, or 42 cents a share, from the year-earlier \$74 million, or 33 cents a share.

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BANK ACCOUNT LAW COMES UNDER FIRE

An Amendment to Rule On Abandoned Property Is Creating Confusion

By TERRY ROBARDS

Widespread public confusion and controversy have erupted over an amendment in the

Abandoned Property Law relating to dormant bank ac-

counts, and the State Government had decided to retreat on

one important facet of the new regulation.

The amendment to the law, little noticed when it was

passed in April by the State Legislature, requires bank ac-

counts to be considered abandoned and subject to seizure

by the state if there is no record of activity in them for five

years as of June 30. Under the old law, a 10-year

period of dormancy was re- quired in an account before the

state could seize it. Having the state could seize it. Having the

time period is inconvenient for thousands of savings deposi-

tors, according to bankers, although it will provide the state

treasury with an infusion of cash at a time of need.

On of the most controversial faces to the amended law re-

lates to time certificates of deposit, which enable depositors

to obtain advantageous interest rates if they agree to com-

mit their funds for specified periods ranging from 90 days to

six or more years. As amended initially in- terpreted by the office of Ar-

thur Levitt, the State Comptroller, time certificates could have

been deemed abandoned property as early as one day

after they reached maturity. Normally, there is no activity

in these accounts prior to the date of maturity, because cus-

tomers who invest in them have no reason to take any ac-

tion. Moreover, certificate-holders are subject to penalties,

such as reduced interest rates, if they cash in their accounts

prior to maturity. Recognizing this, the state

stipulated in the amended regulation that such accounts would

not be considered abandoned property until the next June 30

after they mature. But this failed to solve the problem.

A certificate maturing on June 29 of any year, for example, could be considered abandoned one day later if the de-

U.S. Steel Reported Planning Ohio Plant

Conneaut, in Erie, Pa., Area, Is Said to Be Choice for New \$3 Billion Unit

By GENE SMITH

The United States Steel Corporation has apparently settled on Conneaut, Ohio, as the site

for a \$3 billion steel plant. While company officials de-

clined to be specific, a spokesman for Gov. Milton J. Shapp,

of Pennsylvania said yesterday that he understood unofficially that the decision had already

been made. Conneaut is on the shore of Lake Erie in the northeast tip

of Ohio, just west of Erie, Pa. According to Census Bureau

figures, the metropolitan Erie's total population is 186,652,

making it the third largest Pennsylvania region. Erie's population was listed in 1970

as 129,231; Conneaut's was 14,552.

Speculation Widespread There has been widespread

speculation as to where U.S. Steel would put its proposed "greenfield" plant. A greenfield

plant is one that is completely new from the ground up as

contrasted with a "brownfield" plant that is basically an addi-

tion or improvement on an existing plant. Last winter there were

rumors that the plant would be near Cleveland. This gained

credence when an official of U. S. Steel indicated that the

company had some real estate holdings in the region.

There was some hint that the proposed plant was nearing

reality in the prospectus that accompanied Tuesday's suc-

cessful \$400 million convertible debenture offering. The prospectus stated that proceeds

from the sale would be internal- ly invested in marketable se-

curities and available for facility expenditures and general cor-

porate purposes. It added: "The corporation is proceed-

ing with preliminary engineer- ing feasibility and environ-

mental impact studies in con- nection with a possible "green

field" steel plant. "While the corporation has not made the decision as to

where or when to proceed with such an investment, current

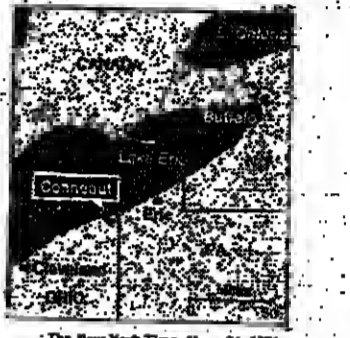
preliminary estimates indicate that a fully integrated "green

field" steel plant with a mini- mum initial capacity of 3 mil-

lion tons of finished products including necessary raw mate-

rials, transportation and other support facilities, would cost about \$1,000 per annual ton

capacity in current dollars." In a September 1975 analysis



The New York Times/June 26, 1976

Dow Average Slips 3.93, But Gains Exceed Losses

By DOUGLAS W. CRAY

Stocks turned mixed yesterday with the market repeating

a familiar pattern once again. The Dow Jones Industrial

average faltered after rising above the 1,000-point level and trading

volume declined. The Dow industrial average

closed with a loss of 3.93 points at 999.84. A fairly broad ad-

vanced on Thursday put the popular average back up above

the 1,000-point level for the eighth time this year.

On each of the previous occa- sions, however, profit taking

on the available in and the average fell 10 million in grants,

below what some analysts call the "psychological" barrier of

1,000 points or more. The weakness in the Dow

last week, in terms of the writing. He expects a new closing

for the year, topping the annual peak of 1011.02 set in 1975.

Mr. Kirtley suggested the market to reconsider their

position. Despite recent indications, he said, the regulators are

of more aggressive buying in now reported consulting with

next week, in terms of the writing. He expects a new closing

for the year, topping the annual peak of 1011.02 set in 1975.

Bankruptcy Threat to Fibers Division

By REGINALD STUART

Despite his threat earlier this week, District of Columbia

Insurance Superintendent Maximilian Wallach failed to take

the founding Government Employees Insurance Company to

bankruptcy court yesterday. However, the status of the

company was unchanged from Tuesday when Mr. Wallach

announced that major fire and casualty insurers were sharply

divided and failed to support a controversial reinsurance plan

for Geico. In a telephone interview Mr. Wallach said he had nothing

new to report on his efforts to get major fire and casualty in-

surers to participate in a 49-percent reinsurance of Geico's

policy. Reports also persisted that trade sources at \$120 million,

but fiber executives said yesterday it probably would not sell

for more than \$60 million. The fiber division is the largest

domestic producer of rayon fiber. Its production capacity of

well over 1 billion pounds is more than half of the United

States total. Other products of FMC, a diversified company

with annual sales of more than \$2 billion, include chemicals,

film, machinery and equipment. Rayon, the oldest of the man-

Avtex, a New Company, Will Buy Big Rayon Producer

for Undisclosed Amount

By HERBERT KOSHEZ

The FMC Corporation said yesterday that it had agreed to

sell its fiber division to Avtex Fibers Inc. Avtex was recently

formed by several FMC execu-

tives led by John N. Gregg, vice president of the

fiber division. Robert H. Malott, FMC's chairman

and president, in issuing the announcement did not disclose

the price for the fiber division. Its book value has been estimated by

trade sources at \$120 million, but fiber executives said yesterday

it probably would not sell for more than \$60 million.

The fiber division is the largest domestic producer of rayon

fiber. Its production capacity of well over 1 billion pounds is

more than half of the United States total. Other products of

FMC, a diversified company with annual sales of more than

\$2 billion, include chemicals, film, machinery and equipment.

Rayon, the oldest of the man-made textile fibers, has a cellu-

losic base, as does cotton. Rayon is used in a wide variety

of fabrics for the apparel trade and in upholstery products. In

Moscow Narodny Bank Stirs Singapore Trouble

By DAVID A. ANDELMAN

SINGAPORE—The Moscow Narodny Bank, the state-owned

Russian bank that does a big commercial business from its London base,

is causing problems for the Soviet Union as a result of its

operations in Singapore. In the five years of full operations in

this Southeast Asian financial center, the bank has run up a series

of bad investments, become enmeshed in a number of corporate

failures and attracted a string of government investigations.

Yet the spread of the Narodny Bank in Asia has in a broader sense paralleled

the spread of Soviet influence in the region. Friends Being Cultivated

dated Trading for N.Y.S.E. Issues

Table of stock market data for N.Y.S.E. Issues, including columns for High, Low, Last, and various market indicators.

Moscow's Narodny Bank Causes Trouble in Singapore

Continued From Page 29
city-state that boasts more than 150 financial institutions.
Within two years of its chartering in 1971 as a "restricted bank" that restricts it only from accepting deposits of less than \$100,000, Moscow Narodny has grown to one of the largest banks in Singapore with nearly \$600 million in loans.

Could one or all of these timely Reports help you make a profit? Make your own choice.

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101 Mutual Funds
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BANK ACCOUNT LAW COMES UNDER FIRE

Continued From Page 29
all banking institutions in New York, advising them of the revised interpretation of the amended law. The state's position is that legislative action is not required to change its interpretation.

Why HOLT Recommends Selected ... Deep Discount Convertible Bonds

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Back in the late 1960's—when convertible bonds were being widely trumpeted as the ideal "can't miss" investment vehicle—The Holt Investment Advisory emphatically stated that investors should stay away from most of these issues.

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T.J. Holt & Company, Inc. 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Form for requesting a Special Study and Introductory Subscription.

Business Briefs

Dollar Up in Europe; Pound Is Stable

BRUSSELS, June 25 (UPI)—The dollar recouped mid-week losses on most European money markets today, while the pound remained stable. In London the pound closed for the fourth consecutive day at \$1.7725, and made slight gains against the Swiss franc and the German mark. Dealers said the pound dropped slightly in early trading but they attributed the easing to the dollar's advance against most major currencies.

In Frankfurt the dollar rose from 2.5705 marks to 2.5765, in Zurich from 2.4713 francs to 2.4735, in Paris from 4.7340 francs to 4.7470, in Brussels from 40.00 francs to 40.025 and in Amsterdam from 2.7325 guilders to 2.74. Milan was the only major market where the dollar declined—from 845 lire to 844. The price of gold rose from \$124.55 to \$124.95 in Zurich and from \$124.625 to \$124.875 in London.

Money Market Fund Assets Off

Total assets of money market funds declined by 2.8 percent in May to \$3.49 billion from \$3.59 billion in April, the Investment Company Institute reported yesterday. Assets of these funds a year ago in May totaled \$2.81 billion.

Money market funds are mutual funds set up to invest in debt obligations such as commercial paper, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, bankers acceptances and United States Government securities. The average maturity of money market fund portfolios dropped to 85 days in May from 92 days in April, and the number of accounts decreased to 197,442 from 200,152.

Option 'Wash' Sales Are Studied

CHICAGO, June 25 (UPI)—The Chicago Board Options Exchange said today that it was investigating alleged rule violations by some of its members. The investigation involves traders accused of making "wash" sales of options. A "wash" sale is one in which at least two parties execute a trade, then reverse the transaction a short time later at the same price.

"We looked into at least 50,000 last-sale transactions in our own ongoing investigation," an exchange spokesman said. "The result was that there were 10 market makers involved in five situations. The exchange said the questionable transactions came during a period when the system for listing closing prices changed. The exchange practice for more than one year has been to base its closing prices for marginal purposes on the asked price of the closing bid, but its computer service changed the system and listed the last transaction as the closing price."

FMC Planning Sale of Division To Avtex Fibers, a New Entity

Continued From Page 29
The Ketchikan Pulp Company, FMC's 50 percent-owned affiliate. The decision to close the mill was prompted by the need for a \$32 million expenditure mandated by the Environmental Protection Agency. Mr. Mallot also said FMC had reached a preliminary understanding to sell most of the assets of its pulp business in Houston, an Indian Head Inc. The sum was not disclosed.

Du Pont and Christiana Appeal Merger Denial
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company and the Christiana Securities Company, which owns 28 percent of Du Pont, yesterday filed appeals in the United States Supreme Court, asking it to overturn a ruling of the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit in St. Louis that blocks a proposed merger of Christiana and Du Pont.

In a joint petition, Du Pont and Christiana held that the St. Louis court "went beyond the appropriate scope of judicial review" in reversing its decision in the Securities and Exchange Commission, which had approved the merger. Under terms of the merger plan, Du Pont was scheduled to exchange 1.123 shares of its

Corporation Affairs

U.S. Picks Illinois Coal And Conoco in Gas Plan

The Federal Energy Research and Development Administration has selected the Conoco Coal Development Company of Stamford, Conn., and the Illinois Coal Gasification Group of Chicago to negotiate contracts for the design of an advanced demonstration plant to convert coal to pipeline-quality gas.

Each concern's design is expected to cost about \$20 million and take 20 months to complete. The energy agency said it would fund the design work but that subsequent construction and initial operating costs would be shared equally by it and the contractor. The proposed plant is expected to cost \$200 million to \$400 million.

The agency noted that the design contracts would begin the first phase of a projected eight-year design, construction and operation program for coal gasification. The Conoco Coal Company, which has proposed a plant in eastern Ohio, consists of the Continental Oil Company, the Consolidated Gas Supply Corporation, the El Paso Natural Gas Company, the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, the Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation, Transcontinental Gas Pipeline Corporation and the Parhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company.

The Illinois group, which has proposed building its plant in Perry County, Ill., consists of the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company, the Northern Illinois Gas Company, the Central Illinois Public Service Company, the Central Illinois Light Gas Company and the North Shore Gas Company.

The suits allege that between 1965 and 1974 G. E. misrepresented its plan for nuclear reprocessing and that it concealed the problems that developed at the facility until mid-1974. Because of the cancellation of the reprocessing contracts, the utilities said they would be forced to make new contracts with other parties at higher costs. The suits were filed in the Superior Court for the County of Hartford.

G. E. said in a statement yesterday that its action was based on termination of its Atomic Energy Commission license, for the Morris plant and therefore fully justified.

Cyanamid Forms Joint Venture

The American Cyanamid Company and Rohm G.m.B.H., a big German diversified chemical company, announced here yesterday formation of Cy/Ro Industries, a joint venture in the United States acrylic plastic sheet market. Officials of the two companies said at a news conference in the Plaza Hotel that they were ready to take orders immediately for the new products they were offering.

The new company will manufacture and market a line of new products aimed at the \$200-million-a-year acrylic plastic sheet market in this country, Frank W. Miner, who had been vice president of Cyanamid's industrial chemicals and plastics division, was named president of the new company. Axel Rohm, grandson of the founder of Rohm and vice president of law and personnel for the German company, was named vice president of Cy/Ro.

Mr. Miner said the new company would have its headquarters at Wayne, N.J., with Cyanamid and Rohm manufacturing cast acrylic sheet at Sanford, Me., and Methyl methacrylate at Fortier, La., as well as make use of Cyanamid's existing organization.

Arizona Utility Sets Plant Deal

The Arizona Public Service Company in Phoenix said that it had completed a \$35 million sale and lease-back of a new combined cycle generating plant with several financial institutions. The utility company said the sale-leaseback arrangement was expected to save its customers about \$37 million in interest costs over the 25-year lease period. The three-unit 225,000-kilowatt plant in West Phoenix, Ariz., was placed in service Thursday.

G.E. Gets Contract

The General Electric Company has been awarded a \$117.3 million contract by the Valley Authority for two 1.3-million-kilowatt steam turbogenerators. The equipment is for use in T.V.A.'s proposed Yellow Creek nuclear plant in northeastern Mississippi. Site preparation is tentatively scheduled to begin in mid-1977. Commercial operation of the plant is to start in 1985 or 1986.

Marathon Interest

Marathon Petroleum Paragary Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Marathon Oil Company, has acquired a 50 percent interest in a petroleum concession in northwestern Paraguay held by Texaco Paragary Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Texaco Inc. The concession covers about 7.7 million acres. Marathon is scheduled to drill three exploratory wells.

Ecodyne Payments

The Ecodyne Corporation, a waste-cleaning and pollution control company of Lincolnshire, Ill., has reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it made \$450,000 of questionable payments in the last three years to get foreign sales. Ecodyne is among more than 140 corporations that have either been charged with, or have reported, making questionable payments abroad, some of which included bribes to government officials.

McDonnell Gets Order

The Air Force has ordered 108 F-15 fighter planes from the McDonnell Douglas Corporation under a \$510 million modification of an existing contract. The Northrop

Consolidated Trading for N.Y.S.E.

Table with multiple columns: 1976 Stocks and Div. Sales, 1975 Stocks and Div. Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Chg. Includes various stock symbols and prices.

Companies Report Profits

Table with columns: Company Name, 1976 Profits, 1975 Profits. Lists various companies and their financial performance.

MANAGE YOUR OWN PORTFOLIO? THE PRI INVESTMENT LETTER focuses on relatively small companies with sound earnings records and growth potential. Recent share purchase recommendations include the shares of a small company in each of these areas: ...

Mc NEW YORK IAP. Prime rate 7 1/8%. Federal funds market 10 1/8%. ...

مكتبات الاصل

York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Table of bond trading data including U.S. Gov. Bonds, Foreign Bonds, and various bond issues with columns for bid, ask, and price.

System to Produce Hydrogen From Waste Invented

By STACY V. JONES
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, June 25—
A new energy system for the production of hydrogen by the incineration of waste has been invented by Gerald J. Harvey, president of New York Testing Laboratories Inc., of Westbury, L. I. Mr. Harvey was granted Patent 3,965,362 this week, assigning it to his company, which since 1911 has been engaged in such activities as pollution analysis and testing services for industrial concerns. A subsidiary manufactures test equipment. The inventor expects to have an experimental model of the hydrogen producer in operation at the plant by the end of this year, and he is offering licenses under the patent to municipalities, utilities and other organizations. The technology of the system, as Mr. Harvey summarizes it, uses heat from incinerated refuse to generate electricity, which in turn produces hydrogen and oxygen through electrolysis of water. Oxygen, an important part of the produced hydrogen, is recycled to supercharge the incineration, achieving complete refuse combustion without air pollution. Besides disposing of waste, with a profit from the sale of materials, the method can produce hydrogen for gas utilities or industrial use. Even autos, Mr. Harvey says, could use hydrogen fuel or a clean liquid derived from it, such as alcohol. In general, the inventor's purpose is to produce storable energy in the form of hydrogen or chemicals obtained from it. Sooner or later, he believes, the world will have to go on a hydrogen economy. Memory Aid
A method of improving the learning capacity and memory of warm-blooded animals, including humans, has been patented by Paul Gordon for the Strategic Medical Research Corporation, Chicago. According to Patent 3,965,262, granted him this week, certain monosaccharides or derivatives are administered either orally or by injection. Warm-blooded animals so treated are said to be capable of learning tasks and memorizing information at markedly increased rates. The compounds given to aged rats are reported to help them learn or remember at levels that are normal to young adult animals. Future research is to be conducted with human subjects. Dr. Gordon is inventor of a number of new antiviral drugs, including Isoprinosine. He is consulting director of research for the Strategic Medical Research Corporation.

produce hydrogen for gas utilities or industrial use. Even autos, Mr. Harvey says, could use hydrogen fuel or a clean liquid derived from it, such as alcohol. In general, the inventor's purpose is to produce storable energy in the form of hydrogen or chemicals obtained from it. Sooner or later, he believes, the world will have to go on a hydrogen economy. Memory Aid
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tino and is also adjunct professor of microbiology of the Loyola University School of Medicine, Maywood, Ill. Perimeter Detector
Two physicists at the Naval Surface Weapons Center near Silver Spring, Md., were awarded a patent this week for a lower power infrared laser intrusion detection system. It is suitable for outdoor use and is relatively immune to trouble from fog or rain. Bruce S. MacCabee and Charles E. Bell received Patent 3,965,355 for the invention of a perimeter detection system, the equipment aims infrared laser beams along the edges of the area being guarded. If a beam is broken by an intruder, a signal is transmitted to the operator. The invention is unique in that it includes a quantum amplifier that increases the immunity of the system to changes in the environment. Such an amplifier raises the power of infrared laser radiation (invisible to the eye). The inventors may license a manufacturer to produce commercial systems in warehouses, storage areas and other large installations. Coin Expander
An Oklahoman has devised a method of expanding the diameters of coins for decorative purposes, retaining the impressions and embossings for display in medallions or jewelry. George Boultinghouse of Bartlesville was granted Patent 3,964,284 for the method this week. A coin to be expanded is placed between two sheets of a softer carrier metal. Pressure is applied, and both the coin and the carrier metal expand in diameter. The embossings on the faces of the coin also stretch outward. The pressure is stopped when the carrier starts to flow outward independently of the coin. The enlarged coin is removed from the initial carriers and the operation is performed again with two fresh layers of carrier material. The operation is repeated as many times as necessary to produce the medallion in the desired size. To expand a United States half dollar to the diameter of a silver dollar, five expansion steps are usually required. The carrier metal may be soft aluminum. To increase the size of a penny to that of a nickel, only two expansions are usually needed. To get a copy of a patent send the number and 50 cents to the Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, D.C. 20531. Design patents are 20 cents each.

STATUS OF GEICO STAYS UNCHANGED
Continued From Page 29
Such secondary areas as high technology and lower priced issues, to Mr. Kinsey's view, institutional accounts are rather well filled up at this point. Institutional activity tapered off somewhat yesterday with the trading of 140 blocks of 10,000 or more shares each, compared with 196 blocks traded on Thursday. A nationwide trading in all issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange declined to 21.22 million shares from 23.27 million shares on Thursday. Volume leaders were a mixed collection ranging from Ampex, up 1 at 6 1/2, on a turnover of 260,600 shares as the most active issue, to Xerox, off 1/2 at 60 1/2, as the day's fifth most active stock. An Ampex spokesman said the company knew of no reason for the activity and the upturn in its stock. Shipping Stocks Active
Overseas Shipping Group was ahead 1 1/2 at 18 1/2, a new 1976 high, as some stocks have been active and ahead this week. An overseas shipping spokesman said he did not think the stock was undervalued, elsewhere in the shipping group, Sea Container was up 1/2 at 32 1/2 and Moore McCormack Resources added 1/2 at 52 1/2. Allis-Chalmers was the sixth most active issue, adding 1/2 at 24. The company said it expected further improvement in 1976 and beyond. On the other hand, A.B. Dick, after announcing it expected to report lower earnings this year, was down a point at 8. Among the lower priced issues getting attention was the Klocking Company, a diversified manufacturing company. It was up 1/2 at 3 1/2 after reporting sharply improved May-quarter earnings and resuming dividends with a 15 cent payment. Avco was up 1/2 at 12 1/2 after it resumed a dividend payment on its preferred stock. Another dividend-assisted gainer was Keystone Consolidated, which was ahead by 1 1/2 at 21 1/2. The company on Thursday said it had voted a 25 cent year-end extra dividend. Oil issues were mixed, but a strong gain was registered by Getty. It advanced 6 1/2 at 189 1/2, a new 1976 high amid some speculation that the stock might be split. Atlantic Richfield was down 1/2 at 10 1/2, and Texaco, the day's third most active issue, was up 3/4 at 27 1/2. The failure of the industry in rally behind Mr. Wallach's proposal for reinsurance of part of Geico's book of business, has prompted many in the industry to conclude that the company has a slim chance, at most, for surviving bankruptcy in the near future.

Highs and Dows Friday, June 25, 1976

Table of market indices including Dow Jones Average Slips 3.93, But Advances Exceed Declines. Continued From Page 29.

AMEX VALUE INDEX ADVANCES BY 0.18

Table of Amex Value Index and other market data.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BOND TRADING

Table of American Exchange Bond Trading data.

FOREIGN BONDS

Table of Foreign Bonds data.

Business Records

Table of Business Records including Bankruptcy Proceedings and Foreign Stock Index.

Dividends

Table of Dividends data.

World Grain Stock Off From Estimate

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Drought in Western Europe and a smaller crop than hoped for in the Soviet Union will mean a smaller world grain reserve a year from now than had been expected two months ago, the Agriculture Department said today. Even so, prospective large crops in the United States and other countries are expected to expand world stockpiles of wheat and feed grains sharply from current levels by the time new harvests are ready next year, the report said. A related report said American farmers could expect uncertain crop prices until more is known about their 1976 harvests. The department has projected a bumper wheat crop, which is now being harvested, and a record corn harvest next fall. The department, however, will not issue its first official crop estimates until July 12. In its world grain analysis, the department's Foreign Agricultural Service said that if this year's harvest materializes as indicated, the mid-1977 world stockpile would be 30 million metric tons or nearly 2% more than the 108.7 million metric tons at the end of 1975. A related report said that the U.S. grain reserve would be 1.1 billion bushels, or 1.1 billion metric tons, at the end of 1976, up from 1.0 billion metric tons at the end of 1975.

Country Stock Index

Table of Country Stock Index data.

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American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table of stock transactions with columns for stock name, price, volume, and change. Includes sub-sections for 'A-B-C-D', 'E-F-G-H', 'I-J-K-L', 'M-N-O', 'P-Q-R-S', 'T-U-V-W-X-Y-Z'.

Results of Trading in Stock Options

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1976

Table of stock options trading results, divided into 'American Stock Exchange' and 'Chicago Board'. Includes columns for option type, price, volume, and settlement.

Table of stock prices and dividends, including columns for stock name, price, and dividend information.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'مكتبة الراسل'

and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table with columns for Stock, High, Low, Close, and Change. Includes sections for PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, and MONTREAL.

Table with columns for Stock, High, Low, Close, and Change. Includes sections for AMSTERDAM, BRUSSELS, JOHANNESBURG, MILAN, and FRANKFURT.

Table with columns for Stock, High, Low, Close, and Change. Includes sections for SYDNEY, TOKYO, and ZURICH.

Table with columns for Price, High, Low, and Change. Includes sections for COFFEE, GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, PLATINUM, and WINE HOOPS.

People and Business

Walker Is Elected Warnaco President

In a surprise move yesterday James C. Walker was elected president of Warnaco Inc., a diversified manufacturer with headquarters in Bridgeport, Conn. He succeeds Cameron Clark Jr., who was named vice chairman.

Closed End Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Value, Price, and Change. Lists various diversified common stock funds.

U.S. STEEL IS SAID TO PLAN OHIO UNIT

July Soybeans Up 52c in Week; Corn Contract Prices Diverge

Soybean prices continued to surge ahead yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade with the July delivery closing at \$6.69, within striking distance of the \$6.78 a bushel reached a few weeks ago during a sustained rise.

As if to bear this thinking out, Heindol Commodities Inc. estimated the nation's corn acreage at 84 million acres, up from the Department of Agriculture's estimate of 82.7 million acres as of April 5.

Structural Assemblers

Advertisement for Fairchild Republic in Farmingdale, Long Island NY 11735. Features the company logo and contact information.

Open Interest

Table with columns for Commodity, Price, and Open Interest. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

Cash Prices

Table with columns for Commodity, Price, and Change. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Corn, and Soybeans.

HOUSES - BROOKLYN

Real estate listings for Brooklyn, including addresses, prices, and descriptions of properties.

111 HOWARD-QUEENS... Cont'd From Preceding Page... FAR ROCKAWAY-1 1/2 room house...

112 HOWARD-QUEENS... JAMAICA ESTATES \$53,000... JAMAICA ESTATES \$58,000... FRESH MEADOWS \$58,500...

113 HOWARD-QUEENS... BELLMORE NORTH/COL SPLIT... BELLMORE NORTH... BELLMORE BRICK SPLIT...

114 BROOKVILLE NORTH SHORE... JUNE JOYS... "Gallery Of Homes" 90 Rte. 102... carl s. burr jr.

115 DORSETT-SUFFOLK... FREEPORT OWNER TRANSFERRED... "MAGNIFICENT RANCH" carl s. burr jr.

116 DORSETT-SUFFOLK... FREEPORT OWNER TRANSFERRED... "MAGNIFICENT RANCH" carl s. burr jr.

117 DORSETT-SUFFOLK... FREEPORT OWNER TRANSFERRED... "MAGNIFICENT RANCH" carl s. burr jr.

118 DORSETT-SUFFOLK... FREEPORT OWNER TRANSFERRED... "MAGNIFICENT RANCH" carl s. burr jr.

119 DORSETT-SUFFOLK... FREEPORT OWNER TRANSFERRED... "MAGNIFICENT RANCH" carl s. burr jr.

120 DORSETT-SUFFOLK... FREEPORT OWNER TRANSFERRED... "MAGNIFICENT RANCH" carl s. burr jr.

121 DORSETT-SUFFOLK... FREEPORT OWNER TRANSFERRED... "MAGNIFICENT RANCH" carl s. burr jr.

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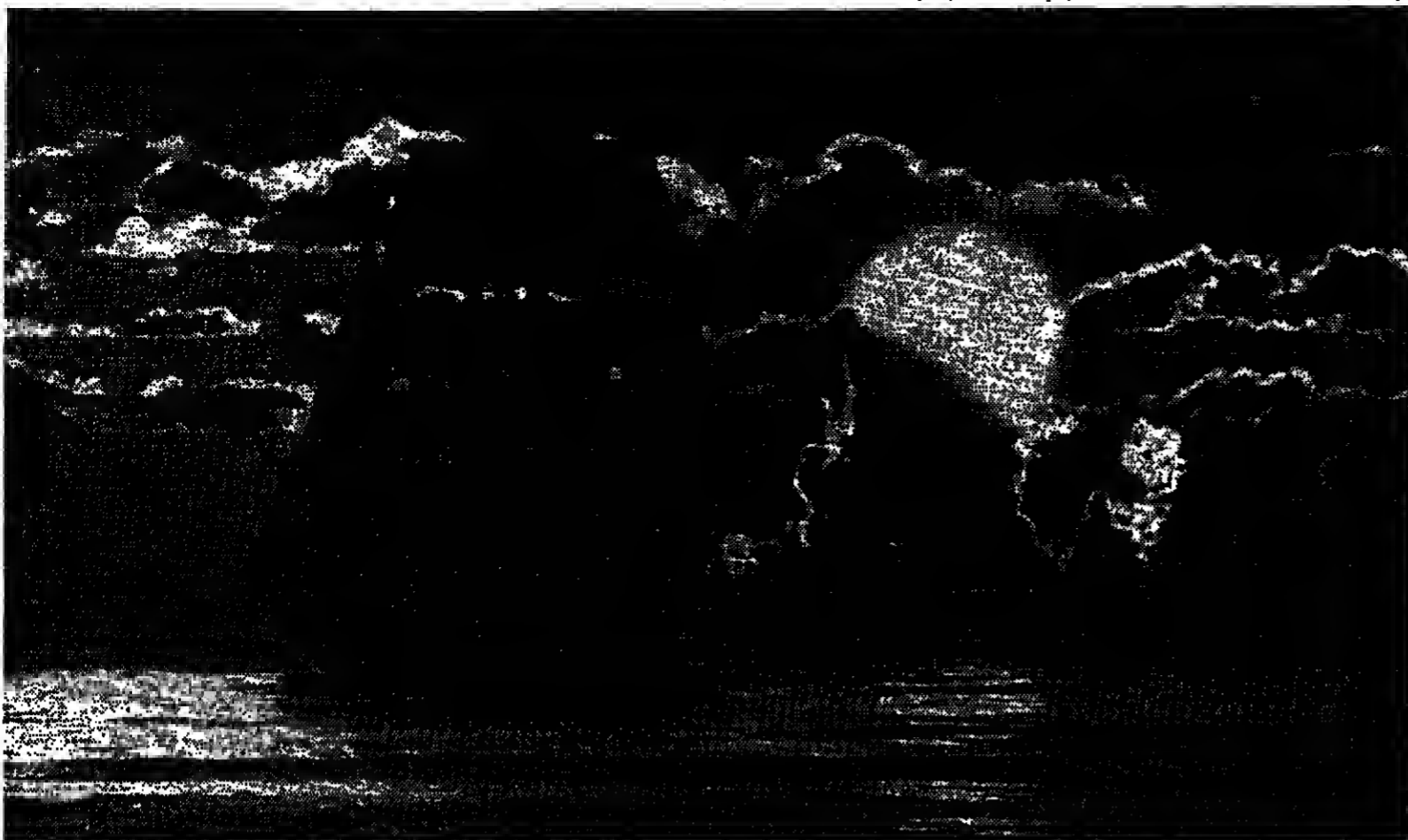
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The Portuguese barque Sagre on her way to Newport, R.I., Thursday evening. Though sails are up, the ship is moving under engine power.

Coast Guard Batters Down for Expected 20,000 Pleasure Craft

By RICHARD SEVERO

The massive parade of naval and sailing ships to New York harbor on July 4, the nation's most formidable single Bicentennial spectacle, is shaping up as a major logistical problem.

With as many as 20,000 pleasure boats expected to jam the harbor—boats piloted in many instances by weekend sailors with little or no sound training in boat handling, the Coast Guard is trying to prepare for every possibility.

"We expect capsizes and drownings," said Coast Guard Capt. James Fleischell, captain of the Port of New York. "We're going to do what we can, but the sheer number of boats may overcome us. One thing is sure: we aren't going to be able to respond to those out-of-gas calls that day."

Captain Fleischell said that boaters would be expected to help one another and that "courtesy on the water will be the name of the game that day."

'A Public Event'

He was asked yesterday why the Coast Guard did not warn mariners to blunt terms about the dangers of congestion and, perhaps, suggest that they watch the event on television.

"It is a public event, and we don't want to inhibit the public," Captain Fleischell said.

No matter how well the Coast Guard lives up to its motto—"semper paratus," always prepared—the problem of coping with so many amateur boatmen in or near New York harbor are disquieting. No license is required to operate a power boat.

Basically, the Coast Guard will attempt to enforce special limits, anchorage restrictions and make sections of New York harbor off limits for various periods of time from July 2 to July 5.

But the Coast Guard is mindful that simply outlining rules in a notice to mariners may not suffice, given the enormous interest in boating and the thousands of people who enjoy it

without really knowing very much about it.

Chief Petty Officer Paul Scott said:

"We hope that anyone who comes to the New York area on his boat makes certain he has enough fuel and foodstuffs to last him and that his engine is in good working order.

"It would probably also be a good idea to check gasoline ventilation systems, which can lead to explosions if not functioning properly. If they are really amateurs with not much experience, it would be much better if they came with a friend or someone else who knows how to handle a boat," Mr. Scott said.

"One of the worst mistakes is overloading and not having enough life jackets," Mr. Scott said that a few weekends ago, there were seven capsizes that resulted in three drownings, which were apparently related to overloading and standing up in small boats.

Mr. Scott also emphasized that the speed limit for all craft on July 4 in the Operation Sail zone would be a maximum of eight knots, except by specific authorization of the Captain of the Port.

In a sense, the Coast Guard's rules for boaters who want to watch Operation Sail and the International Naval Review — two separate events that will occur at the same time in the harbor — are like the instructions that so frequently come with do-it-yourself projects: scrupulous, detailed, earnest, well-intentioned and quite possibly nearly incomprehensible to the average amateur.

"I have read it seven times and I still don't know what I'm supposed to do, said the owner of a cabin cruiser, who would like to oavigate down the Hudson Valley and watch the proceedings from his boat. "I think the best thing for me to do is stay home and watch it on TV."

Here are some of the Coast Guard rules for anchorages during Operation Sail:

From 6 A.M. on July 3 to 6 A.M. on July 5 no vessel longer than 100 feet, except those in the Naval Review or

Operation Sail, will be permitted to anchor in the Stapleton, Bay Ridge, New Jersey shore or Hudson River anchorages. Smaller boats may position themselves among anchored Naval ships to view the parade on July 4, between 6 A.M. and 4 P.M. No vessels can anchor outside designated anchorage areas.

From July 3 to July 5 special spectator craft anchorages have been designated along the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and along the New Jersey shore for craft less than 100 feet long. These anchorages are on a first come, first served basis.

From 6 A.M. on July 3 to midnight July 4, no vessels other than those in Operation Sail will be able to remain in the anchorage at Sandy Hook, near Earle, N.J. However, the rest of Sandy Hook and Raritan Bays will be open to spectator craft.

Traffic Restrictions

The Coast Guard has also advised that there will be many traffic restrictions during the July 2-July 5 period. Among them:

From 1:14 P.M. until 8:33 P.M. on July 2 and from 2:07 P.M. until 9:31 P.M. on July 3, there will be one-way south-bound traffic only at High Gate to permit passage of Operation Sail vessels.

On both July 3 and July 4, while Operation Sail vessels are moving in their anchorages at Gravesend and Sandy Hook, no other vessels will be permitted into those areas.

Because of a planned fireworks display in the harbor, no vessel will be permitted to oavigate in Upper New York Bay between 8:45 P.M. and 9:45 P.M. on July 4, in the area bounded by the southern tip of Governor's Island, the southern tip of Liberty Island, the northwest corner of Ellis Island and a point about 200 yards south of the Battery. However, spectator craft headed for the East River or Buttermilk Channel, on the east side of Governor's Island, may do so by cutting close to the Battery.

July 4, there will be a staging area for Operation Sail vessels only south of the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and west of Nottow Point. All other vessels will be kept out of this area during that time. However, spectator craft will be permitted to move along the west side of this area to pass under the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and into the Upper Bay.

Bryant Park: an Oasis Rife With Crime

By JOSEPH E. TREASTER

The tall, leafy sycamores of Bryant Park soften the harsh lines of the city's concrete and glass and muffle the sounds of the street. From bustling 42d Street, the park looks like an oasis of green and a place for solitude.

Once, it was just that.

These days, however, the park—which sits east of the Avenue of the Americas between 40th and 42d Streets, and behind the main building of the Public Library, one of New York's best-known landmarks—is something else.

"Smoke? Good weed, speed and coke," the slender young man in jeans and T-shirt calls out to a couple climbing the stairs to the park.

"And the opium you smoke," another youth says, joining the singing sales pitch.

Three-Card Monte

Along the balustraded plaza where William Cullen Bryant sits in stone, a man in a diamond-patterned shirt and slacks is flipping two black playing cards and a red card over and back—three-card monte. He turns the cards face down. Who can find the red one? Five will get you 10—double your money.

Near the bust of William Earle Dodge, a 19th-century philanthropist and temperance worker, who helped organize the Y.M.C.A., a handful of men are bunched over a pair of bouncing dice. A man in a leather hat is rolling. He slaps his thighs, buffs on the ivory. He's looking for a five.

It was in a craps game at about the same spot a little over a week ago that tempers exploded and a 34-year-old man from the Bronx was stabbed to death.

That incident has focused new attention on the park, which, the police and midtown businessmen say, has gradually changed from a tranquil island to a cesspool of crime and vice. In the first six months of this year, 43 muggings were reported in the park—nearly triple the number during the same period last year. Arrests for the possession of drugs soared from two to 52; arrests for the sale of drugs went from none to 10.

Many businessmen in the neighborhood have advised their employees to stay out of the park. At midday hundreds of office workers still enjoy lunch on the bench, but at other times it is almost exclusively the preserve of a very different group.

"It's a dangerous park," said a groundskeeper. "There's a crew in this park all they do is walk around and mug people. It goes on all day."

'Got Another One'

"I know the fellows," he went on, "I come in at eight and they'll say, 'We already got one for a hundred dollars.' By noon, they tell me, 'We got another one,' and by the time I leave they've got another one. That's the way it goes."

"The whole area is affected by the fear generated in the park," said Jerome Gartner, a lawyer and a member of Community Planning Board 5, which concerns itself with midtown.

"We're not just dealing with another park," he went on, "we're dealing with how unsafe the central business district is."

William Stuhberg, the chairman of the community board, suggested that perhaps the only solution was

to close the park. But the police and Parks Commissioner Rayve said that the move would be surrendering to "criminal elements."

"We've got to take the park back," declared Assistant Chief Carl Ravens, who commands the police from 59th Street to the Battery.

Chief Ravens said he was convinced that he could do the job, despite manpower shortages brought on by the fiscal crisis.

Instead of blitzing the park with 35 to 40 officers, as the police did in a cleanup two years ago, he has added one additional police officer to the two usually assigned to the park. He has also ordered a force of six to 10 officers to operate there whenever other duties permit.

In addition, plainclothes narcotics agents and specialists in finding muggers are deployed in the park from time to time.

By far the most pleasant time in the park is the noon hour. On sunny days, the open green in the center fills with young men and women huddling together, munching sandwiches, sipping drinks and often sharing a joint of marijuana.

Frisbees sail through the air. Here and there, a couple is embracing. One man and a woman have silver sun-catching reflectors under their chins. Two others are playing backgammon. On the terrace, not far from the three-card monte game, several middle-aged men in business suits are hovering over chess games.

Sharing a bench on the terrace near 42 Street late one afternoon, Philip diCorcia and Catherine Zuber, two visitors from Boston, said the park had changed a lot since they used to frequent it in the late 1960's.



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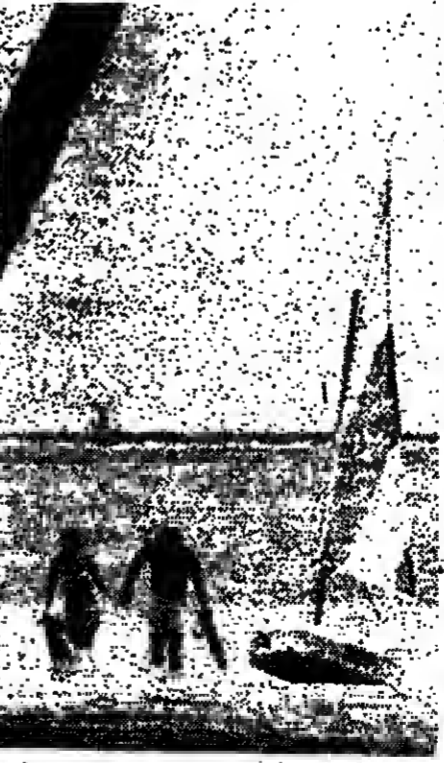
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